REPORT

OM

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st September 1912.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 10th August 1912.)

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|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----|--|----------------------|
| To. | Name of Publication. | Where published. | Edition. | | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
| 1. | 3 | | Ave Sed som | i | 5 m | 1 2 6 |
| T | BENGALI. | at a Gottoman ju | an and an | | and a second of the second of | 10 1 12 × 8 |
| 1 | " Bangaratas " | Kriehnagar | Weekly | | Kanai Lal Das; Hindu, Karmokar; age 28 years | 1,500 |
| 2 | " Bangavasi " | Calcutta | Do | | Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mu- kherji, Brihmin, age 43 years : Satyendra Kumar Basu. | 18,000 |
| 3 | " Bankura Darpan" | Bankura | Do | - | Rama Nath Mukherli, v.L.M.s., Brahmin, age 51 years; Viswanath Mukharli, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years. | 453 |
| | " Barisal Hitaishi" | Barisal | Do | | Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years | 600 |
| 5 | " Banga Janani " | Rangpur (Bhotmari) | Do | | Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years | ***** |
| 6 | "Basumati" | Calcutta | Do | | Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikhari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years. | 18,000 to 20,000 |
| 7 | " Birbhum Hitalshi" | Bolepur (Birbhum) | Do | | Dibakar Banerji; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years | 350 |
| 8 | "Birbhum Varta" | Suri (Do.) | Do | ••• | Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years | 960 |
| 9 | "Birbhum Vasi" | Rampurhat (Do.) | Do | ••• | Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years | 250 |
| 10 | "Biswadut" | Howrah | Do | | Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha : age 36 years. | 1,500 |
| 11 | " Burdwan Sanjivani" | Burdwan | Do | | Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years | 500 |
| 12 | "Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha." | Bhowanipore | Do | ••• | Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years | 800 to 700 |
| 18 | "Charumihir" | Mymensingh | Do | | Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years | 7,10 |
| 14 | "Chinsura Varata- | Chinsura | Do | ••• | Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years | 800 |
| 16 | " Dainik Chandrika" | Calcutta | Daily, except Thursdays. | on | Hari Das Dutt and Kshetra Nath Sen | 4,00 |
| 16 | "Dacca Gazette" | Dacca | Weekly | | Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years | |
| 17 | " Dacca Prakas " | Do | Do | | Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years | |
| 18 | " Dhruba Tera" | Mymensingh | Do | | the transfer of the second of | |
| 10 | "Education Gazette" | Chinaura | Do, | | Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years. | 1,50 |
| 20 | "Paridpur Hitaishini" | Paridpur | Fortnightly | | Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years | 40 |
| 21 | "Gaud Dut" | Malda | Weekly | ••• | Krishna Chandra Agarwalla | |
| 22 | "Hindu Ranjika" | Rajshahi | . Do | ••• | Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years | 180 |
| 33 | "Hindusthan" | Calcutta | . Do | | Hari Das Dutt | 1,00 |
| 24 | "Hitavadi" | Do, | Do | ••• | Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharam Ganesh Deushker | 20,000 to 30,00 |
| 25 | "Hıtavarta" | Chittagong | . Do | ••• | † · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | •*** |
| 26 | "Islam Rabi " | Mymensingh | . Do | *** | Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years | 7 |
| 27 | "Jagaran" | Bagerhat | . Do | ••• | | About 8 |
| 28 | "Jasohar" | Jessore | . Do | | Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha | and the state of |
| 29 | "Jyoti " | . Chittagong | . Do | | The state of the s | 1,500 to 2,6 |
| | "Kalyani" | . Kagura | . Do | | Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years | |

| 31 " E 32 " E 34 " 3 36 " 3 36 " 3 37 " 3 38 " 3 30 " 3 40 " 41 " 42 " 43 " 44 " 44 " 44 " 44 " 44 " 44 | Mulasvas | Khuina Malda Purulis Midnapore Ditto Chinsura | | Weeki Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. | • | | Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin : age 68 years Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years Bagala Charan Ghosh ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years Deb Das Karan ; Rindu, Sadgop ; age 44 years | 800 340 440 About 800 |
|---|--|---|--------|--|---------|-----|---|--------------------------------|
| 31 " E 32 " E 34 " 3 36 " 3 36 " 3 37 " 3 38 " 1 30 " 4 40 " 4 41 " 42 " 4 46 " | Kasipore Nibasi" Khulnavasi" Malda Samachar" Manbhum' Midnapore Hitaishi" Medini Bandhab" Mahamaya " Muhammadi " Muhammadi " Murshidabad Hitaishi." Nayak " Nayak " | Khulna Malda Purulis Midnapore Ditto Chinsura Calcutta Ditto Saidabad | | Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. | | - | Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Bra hmin, age 51 years Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years Bagala Charan Ghosh ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years | 340 440 About 800 |
| 38 "3 36 "3 37 "3 38 "3 30 "4 40 "4 45 "4 46 "4 46 "4 46 "4 47 "4 48 "4 | Malda Samachar" Manbhum" Midnapore Hitaishi" Medini Bandhab " Mahamaya " Moslem Hitaishi" Muhammadi " Murshidabad Hitaishi." Nayak " ' Nayak " | Malda Purulis Midnapore Ditto Chinsura Calcutta Ditto Saidabad | | Do. Do. Do. Do. | | | Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years Bagala Charan Ghosh ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years | 440 About 800 |
| 38 "] 36 "] 37 "] 38 "] 30 "] 41 "] 42 "] 43 "] 44 "] 45 "] 46 "] 47 "] | Malda Samachar" Manbhum" Midnapore Hitaishi" Medini Bandhab " Mahamaya " Moslem Hitaishi" Muhammadi " Murshidabad Hitaishi." Nayak " ' Nayak " | Purulis Midnapore Ditto Chinsura Calcutta Ditto Saidabad | | Do. Do. Do. | *** | - | Bagala Charan Ghosh ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 51 years Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years | *** |
| 36 "3 36 "3 37 "3 38 "3 40 "4 43 "4 45 "4 46 "4 46 "4 46 "4 47 "4 48 49 "4 | Manbhum'' Midnapore Hitaishi'' Medini Bandhab'' Mahamaya '' Moslem Bitaishi'' Muhammadi '' Murshidabad Hitaishi.'' Nayak '' ' Nayak '' | Midnapore Ditto Chinsura Calcutta Ditto Saidabad | | Do. Do. | - | - | Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years | *** |
| 35 "3 36 "1 37 "1 38 "1 30 "1 40 "1 41 "1 42 "1 45 "1 46 "1 46 "1 47 "1 48 49 "1 | Midnapore Hitaishi" Medini Bandhab " Mahamaya " Moslem Hitaishi " Muhammadi " Murshidabad Hitaishi." Nayak " Nayak " | Midnapore Ditto Chinsura Calcutta Ditto Saidabad | | Do. Do. | - | - | Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years | *** |
| 36] 37] 38] 30] 40 41 43 44 45 46 47 48 | Medini Bandhab " Mahamaya " Moslem Hitaishi " Muhammadi " Murshidabad Hitaishi." Nayak " Nayak " | Ditto Chinsura Calcutta Ditto Saidabad | | Do. | ••• | - | | |
| 37 | Mahamaya " Moslem Hitaishi " Muhammadi " Murshidabad Hitaishi." Nayak " Nayak " | Chinsura Calcutta Ditto Saidabad | | Do. | | | Deb Das Karan ; Kindu, Sadgop ; age se Jears | |
| 38] 30 40 41 43 44 45 46 47 48 | Muhammadi " Muhammadi " Murshidabad Hitaishi." Nayak " 'Nayak " | Calcutta Ditto Saidabad | | - | | | Ham Saci Sam. Kayastha. aga 87 years | 144 |
| 40 41 43 44 45 46 47 48 | Muhammadi " Murshidabad Hitaishi." Nayak " 'Navavanga '' | Ditto Saidabad | | 10. | | ••• | Stall Address Parkins and Wassessell Wasses | 4 000 to 5 000 |
| 40 41 48 46 46 47 48 | Murshidabad Hi- taishi." Nayak " 'Navavanga'' | Saidabad | *** | - | ••• | *** | | 4,000 to 5,000 |
| 41 48 46 46 46 47 48 | taishi." Nayak " • 'Navavanga '' | | | Do. | ••• | ••• | Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan. | 2,000 |
| 41 " | Nayak " | Calcutta | | Do. | | ••• | Banwari Lal Goswami ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years | 300 |
| 45 45 46 47 48 49 49 49 | | | | Daily | | | Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee | 1,500 to 3,600 |
| 46 ··· 46 ··· 47 ··· 48 ··· | Noakhali Sammilani" | Chandpur | | Weel | kly | | Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years | 803 |
| 46 ··· 46 ··· 47 ··· 48 ··· | | Noakhali | ••• •• | . Do. | | | Sazi Bhushan Das, Kayastha | 200 |
| 46 47 46 49 49 | 'Nihar " | Contai | *** | . Do. | | | Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years | 300 |
| 46 *** 47 *** 48 *** | Pallivarta " | Bongong | | Do. | | | Charu Chandra Ray ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years | 806 |
| 48 49 | 'Pallivasi'' | Kalna | | Do. | | | . Sasi Bhushan Baneril, age 47 years | 300 |
| 48 49 | " Pabna Hitaishi " | Pabna | | . Do | | | Provide France Sideralizada Phattacharana Basharia | 800 |
| 49 | Tables attended. | | | | | | age 36 Years. | |
| | "Praja Bandhu" | Tippera | | Fort | nightly | ••• | . Munshi Muhammad Ali Mean, Musalman, age 53 years | 300 |
| | "Prasun" | Katwa | - | - Wes | ekly | | Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years. | 616 |
| - | "Pratikar" | Berhampur | | Do | | | Kamakshya Praesd Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years | 505 |
| 81 . | " Purulia Darpan " | Purulia | | Do | | | Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, sge 41 years | About 700 |
| | "Rajeakti" | Do. | | De | | | Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, ago 41 years | 110 |
| | "Ratnakar" | Asansol | | Do | - 13 | | Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years | 500 |
| | "Rangpur Durpan" | | | | | | Brain Wath Danah . Winds. Marti . and 10 mart | 200 |
| | Rangpur Dikprakas" | | ditto | Do | | | - | 300 |
| | | | dive | | | | | 500 to 800 |
| | " Samey " | | ••• | Do | | • • | Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years | |
| 87 | "Banjaya" | Faridpur | *** | Do | | • | Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years | 800 |
| 18 | "Sanjivani' | Calcutta | - | Do | | | Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chetterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter. | 11,000 |
| 59 | " Sansodhini " | Chittagong | | Do | | | Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years | 401 |
| 60 | "Suhrid" | Perojpur | | For | tnightl | | . Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha | 300 |
| 61 | " Subarnabanik" | Calcutta | | week | ekly | | | |
| | "Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." | | - | Do | | | Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, Tage 39 years, an Mrinal Kanti Ghosh. | 2 530 |
| 63 | | Dacca | | Do | | | Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age.36 year | |
| 64 | " Siksha Samachar " | Calcutta | | Do | | | - | ••••• |
| 65 | " Siksha Samachar" "The Calcutta Advertiser" | Comilla | | De | | 4 | | |

| io. | Name Publication. | ication. Where published. Edition. | | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | 3 | 3 | • 38 | 5 | • | |
| | BENGALI-conold. | | | | | |
| 56 | "Tippera Hitaishi" | Tippera | Weekly | Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 23 years | 700 | |
| 7 | "Vartabaha" | Ranaghat | Do | Girija Nath Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years | 500 to 600 | |
| 8 | "Viswavarta" | Daces | Do | Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L.; Hindu, Baidya, age 36 years. | 1,000 | |
| | HINDI. | | | | | |
| 9 | " Bajrangi Samachar ' | Jamore (Gaya) | Monthly | | ***** | |
| 0 | " Bharat Mitra" | Calcutta | Weekly | Ambika Prasad Bajpayi | About 4,000 | |
| 1 | " Dainik Bharat | Do | Daily | Ambica Prasad Bajpayi, Hindustani, Brahmin, age 45; (2), Panchoowri Banerji, age, 50, Brahmin. | 300 | |
| | Mitra" "Bihar Bandhu" | Patna | Weekly | Mahabir Parsad Bania | 400 | |
| 3 | "Biharee" | Bankipore | Do | Akhauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Parsad | 700 | |
| | "Ghar Bandhu" | Banchi | Fortnightly | Sarina. Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott | | |
| | " Hindi Bangavasi" | Calcutta | Weekly | Hari Krishna Joahar. Khetri, age 36 years | 1,250 | |
| 6 | "Hitavarta" | Do | Do | Babu Rao Paradkar ; Mahratta, Brahmin ; age 30 years | 1,500 3,000 to 4,000 | |
| 7 | "Lakshmi" | Gays | Monthly | Mahadeo Parsad, age 38 years | 200 | |
| 3 | " Marwari " | Calcutta | Weekly | R. K. Tebriwalla ; Hindu, Agarwalla ; age 41 years | 500 | |
| | "Narad" | Chapra | Daily | | | |
| | "Narad" | Do | Weekly | ***** | | |
| | "Siksha" | Bankipore | Do | Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin | 200 | |
| | "Mithila Mihir" | Darbhanga | Do | Pandit Joganand Kumar | 600 | |
| | "Teli Samachar" | Bar | Monthly | | ****** | |
| | "Tirhut Samachar" | Muzaffarpur | Weekly | Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin | 400 | |
| | UBDU. | Bankipore | Do | Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years | 500 | |
| | " Darul Hukumat " | Calcutta | Weekly and bi- | Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 42 years | 1,000 | |
| | " Durbar Gazette " | Do | weekly. | Newsh 416 Muhammadan | 1,000 | |
| | "Star of India" | Arrah | Weekly | Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years | 657 | |
| | Persian. | | | | | |
| | " Hablul Matin " | Calcutta | Weekly and daily | Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, agq 61 years | 1,000 | |
| 1 | URITA. "Garjatbasini" | Talchar State | Weekly | Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years | In Orissa, | |
| 1 | "Sambalpur Hitai- | Deoghar | Do | Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years | Do. | |
| - | "Samvad Vaheka" | Balasore | Do | Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years | 400 | |
| - | "Uriya and Nava- | Balasore | Do | Ram Tarak Sen ; Hindu, Tamli age 50 year | 450 | |
| - | samvad." "Utkal Varta" | Calcutta | Do | | 500 | |
| 1 | | | 10 | Hrisikesh Pandey Kaviraj « | 800 | |
| 1 | "Utkal Dipika" | Cuttack | Do | Gouri Sankar Ray | 1,200 | |

(1114)

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 10th August 1912.

| No. | Name of Publication. | | Where published. | Edition. | | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation |
|-----|----------------------------|--------|------------------|----------|-----|--|-------------|
| 1 | Chandravanshiya Hitkari | Rewani | Dinapore | Monthly | ••• | | |
| 2 | Al Modabbir | ••• | Bankipore | Weekly | ••• | | The second |
| 3 | Al-Hilal | ••• | Calcutta | Do. | ••• | Maulana Abul Kalam Azed, Muham. madan by caste, aged about 27 years. | 1,000 |
| 4 | Suraj | | Pabna | Do. | | madan by casto, agou about 27 years. | |
| 5 | Bihar Patrika | | Change | Do. | ••• | The state of the s | ***** |

No. 73—"The Biharee" has ceased to exist. No. 75—"The Hitavarta" has ceased to exist.

I-FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Consul-General of Persia sends a note to the Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul NAMI-I-MEQUEDIAN Matin [Calcutta] of the 9th September, in which The Consul General of Persia. he challenges the translation of his letters published in one of its previous issues, and points out that the last portion of his letter should mean: - Considering that the Persian Government has always been desirous of reforms in the country and her object in taking a loan was to effect those reforms, her desire and object should therefore convince the English and the Russian Governments that the advancing of the loan was to save that Government, so that gradually all that is needful for the adminstration of the country might be effected.

irculation

1,000

2. There are differences of opinion says the Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 9th September, about the

Safety of Persia. future of Persia. Some of those skilled in political secrets think it advisable for Persia to accept the friendship of Russia, as, since the Anglo-Russian Convention the two countries have been living on good terms, and Russia with all her might and power has given Persia no offence. The real object of Russia is to get to India, and when Persia joins Russia and satisfies her that she would allow the Russian troops a passage to India across Persia when necessary, Russia will help her in every way and in that case the South will also remain safe from English control. Before the introduction of a Constitutional Government in Persia, the idea of England was to inspire hatred in the Persians against Russia, and love for themselves. This was the reason that, while the Russians were dealing harshly with Persia, the English adopted a milder course, care being taken at the same time to see that they did not lag behind in securing equal advantages with their rival. So the English are responsible for the estrangement of feeling between Persia and Russia, while their milder policy has done her no good. The paper holds Sir Edward Grey responsible for the political blunder of seeking alliance with Russia having regard to the situation of England in European politics and the rivalry of Germany. The Persians also will gain nothing by throwing in their lot with Russia, for the friendship between them would be like the friendship of a sheep with the wolf. Although the Russians have not apparently done anything against the terms of the Convention, in reality they have secured much influence throughout the country and are awaiting an opportunity to destroy her. It is not for any kind regard to Persia that Russia has not violated the Convention, but it is for the fear of rousing the hostility of the English.

Others say that the safety of Persia lies in uniting with the English, although the English policy does not favour such an idea since they are obliged to side with Russia for fear of Germany, and for this reason the Foreign Minister of England has, since the time of the Convention, always been supporting Russia in all her doings (in Persia) whether lawful or unlawful.

It is true, says the paper, that England does not like that the frontiers of India should become closer to those of Russia, but in face of a powerful rival like Germany she has no option but to run the risk. Sir Edward Grey has repeatedly said that he is not in favour of sending troops to Teheran; this means that he does not consider it advisable to stand against Russia. A due consideration of these views leads the paper to the conclusion that the safety of Persia lies in the sense of honour, wisdom, and unity in the Persians themselves. The intelligent Persians should adopt a moderate policy in dealing with their neighbours, and should not give them any chance for interference. They should mark time till they get an opportunity for action. There are differences of opinion about the condition of Persia, but the paper is of opinion that she has not yet parted with her sovereignty or altogether lost her vigour and strength, in spite of Russia's constant efforts to weaken her authority in the North, and the partial success that she has obtained through the help of Mirza

Bept, 9th, 1912-

Ali Asgar Khan, Amin-us-Sultan and others. It has not yet been possible for the English to adopt similar measures, in the South. From Kurdistan to Sanjab, Kilhary, Pushtkohi, Peshkohi, Derwand, Sukwand, Kashkai, Arab, Baharlo, and a hundred other provinces, Persia has still got such a power as will enable her not only to save the South but the North also, only if the Persians act with accuracy, knowledge and wisdom. She has got one million horsemen who, if properly trained, will surely make the neighbours in the North and South vacate their occupied positions. For the safety of their rule in India, which depends on the strength of the South, the English will not stand in the way of unity among the people of the southern provinces. And when the South will be strengthened it is sure the Russians will give up the North. In this way the sovereignty of Persia will be saved.

Of course Persia requires a leader, who should be well-versed in modern politics of the world and possessed of a thorough knowledge of the country in relation to its foreign and domestic affairs; these qualifications are to be found in no one except Nasir-ul-Mulk. But single-handed he, too, can be of little use to the country, and therefore requires some seven assistants like himself to work with him. It is not difficult to find out such assistants from among the Bukhtiaries. Therefore, the well-wishers of Persia should try to induce Nasir-ul-Mulk to return to Persia with Samsam-us-Saltanat and Sirdar Asad. If Nasir-ul-Mulk will work with the Bukhtiaries for the benefit of the country without selfishness, both the North and the South will surely be saved from the interference and encroachment of the neighbours, and the sovereignty of Persia will never be lost. Moreover, whatever has been lost will be regained in no The Persians should realize their delicate position, and take lesson from Morocco. They should give up selfishness and appoint their leaders, otherwise not only the sovereignty of Persia will be lost but no one would get what she wants. It will then have to be written, in letters of bloud, that Persia fell a victim to the selfishness of her leaders.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIS, Sept. 9th, 1912. 3. After describing the painfal events relating to the ill-treatment received by Aga Mirza Ali, Siqatul Islam of Tabrez, at the hands of the Russian Consul before he was ordered to be put to death, the Nama i-Muqadars Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 9th September says that for the last few years Siqatul Islam led a life of peace and retirement, and so the Russians could not find any lawful excuse for getting rid of him. His reluctance to sign the leaflet of the Consul-General of Russia may, therefore, be assigned as one of the excuses for putting him to death. The Russians wanted him to represent the people of Tabrez as being quite indifferent to politics and religion, in order to enable the former to take advantage of it and to get the upperhand in establishing their influence in Tabrez. But Siqatul Islam was in their way, and hence they made a short work of him. His death, however, excited the Muhammadan community.

The Persian Envoy at London, having had an interview with Sir Edward Grey, as would appear from the White Book, expressed his apprehension that the event would cause public excitement through the whole of Persia and, more so because of its having been perpetrated in Muharram.

It would appear, from news received from official sources, that the death of Siqatul Islam was due to three causes, first to satisfy the Russian soldiers; secondly, because the popular mind was being inflamed against the Russians, and thirdly because it was necessary to avenge the death of a Bishop in Macedon. Russia, as it would appear from Reuter, re-enforced her troops in Kafkaz to suppress any rising of the Muhammadans on account of the mournful death of Siqatul Islam.

The horrible pictures sent by Professor Brown for the English journals show how mercilessly the Russians killed Siqatul Islam, Sheikh Salim, Zeaul Ulama, Sadiq Khan and four others of Tabrez. These photos give a clear proof of the abominable conduct of the Russians in Persia.

In conclusion, the paper says that the death of Siqatul Islam has no parallel in the history of Islam, and that no Muhammadan learned man was ever crucified by the infidels before this. The Muhammadans, says the paper, should never forget this event, and the name of Siqatul Islam should be remembered everywhere as being a martyr in the same way, as the martyrs of Karbala, Badar and Hussain.

4. The Nama-i-Muquaddas Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 9th September

Managaligaddas Managa Manin, Sopi. Stb., 1912.

Situation in Turkey. The Europeans have of late changed their policy. Instead of resorting to fighting, they conquer a country or establish their influence there by having recourse to tactics and diplomacy. When they mean to encroach upon the territory of another, they wisely wait for an opportunity, and when some change or agitation takes place in the country they light the fire of mischief and benefit by the result. Sometimes they initiate the change or agitation themselves. One may see how they have turned the change in the Government and other political changes in Persia and Turkey to their own account. It is a well-known fact that Russia and Austria, for the last ten years or more, have had their eyes on the Balkans, particularly the territories acquired by Turkey in Europe. So whenever an opportunity offered itself, Turkey was involved in some troubles by them with a view to add to their respective influences. Besides, such of the Balkan States as have separated from Turkey and become independent, help the other Powers in their revolutionary tendencies. The result is that, availing themselves of a nominal internal revolution of Turkey, the greedy wolves lying in wait for an opportunity try to secure their own objects. Austria took Harzegovina and Bosnia, Bulgraria and Crete took the opportunity to declare their independence. Russia too, finding it a good opportunity, made up her mind to help Crete and Bulgaria. After this, these very Powers, who were so long looking to their respective interests and were busy interfering with the internal affairs of Turkey, brought forward the question of Albany, Yemen, etc., and did not leave Turkey alone to strengthen her position due to the change of her Government. Hardly were these questions satisfactorily settled, than the unwelcome event of Tripoli came up to engage Turkey's attention. In the meantime, party disputes sprang up in Turkey, and what caused improvements in other countries tended to create personal disputes and civil strifes in Persia and Turkey. The enemies, who were waiting for their opportunity, were therefore much encouraged to direct their attention to Turkey. Had there been no party feeling in Constantinople and no selfishness among the leaders, Austria could not have the courage to invite the Envoys to a conference and interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. The object of Austria in the Balkans and the enmity of Russia with her, need no explanation. When Austria, Crete, Bulgaria and Servia joined together and began to interfere in the affairs of Turkey, it gave rise to naval alliance of Russia and France. The interference of Austria in the Balkans is not to the advantage of Russia, France and England. These political movements of the rival Powers led Austria to intervene more and more in the affairs of Turkey. This made not only Turkey but Russia as well anxious. On the one hand, the Ottoman Empire informs her representatives in Foreign Courts that, if the object of the proposal of Austria was an interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, she would never approve of them, while on the other hand Russia has indirectly made Austria understand that the latter could not possibly be allowed to interfere with Turkey in Europe. It is a known fact that France and England, too, will not abstain from helping Russia. It cannot, therefore, be said that Austria will be completely successful in her proposals. It is feared lest a few of the Balkan States turn out in rebellion at the instigation of Austria.

The policy of decentralization of authority in the provinces lately adopted by the Government at Constantinople, is likely to keep peace and tend to the progress of the country. It is also possible that the poilcy may make the other Powers quiet. The Government at Constantinople is quite aware of the proposals of Austria, which Turkey has already in a way announced in Albany and Macedon. Turkey, being fully aware of the views of Austria and the affairs of the Balkans, has attended to the re-organization of troops, and three millions of armed troops are new ready in Turkey. It is said that within three months the number will be doubled. This military strength of Turkey should of course be a serious warning to the Balkans and the Government of Austria. France, England and Russia seem to help Turkey privately so that Austria may not succeed in the Balkans.

On the other hand, Austria, Germany, and Italy appear to have made up their minds to protect the Balkans against the military strength of Turkey. But it cannot, however, be said that the revolutions in the Balkans have come to an end, and the fear of the Triple Alliance has been removed. It may, however, be said that Turkey will not suffer any considerable loss because of the hostility between Russia and Austria; but she must become anxious only when the greedy Powers that are waiting for an opportunity will, God forbid, again find similar party strife in the country. Then of course they will try to make the state of things in Turkey worse than in Persia. The heaviest blow to the sovereignity of Turkey is internal dissensions in the country. Had there been no such dissension among the people of Morocco, she would not be so degraded as at present. Russia and England could have done nothing in Persia but for the selfishness of her leaders and the mutual hostility of the Provinces. The well-wishers of Islam should, therefore, ask the leaders of Turkey to lay aside their selfishness and the party dissensions in this delicate situation of the country and try to make the Government and the Constitution strong enough to put down dissensions. The meaning of 'Constitution' has been interpreted by the Persians and Turks in the same way as in Europe. Of course difference of opinion in matters of politics exists in Europe also, but as the Europeans are not selfish and join hands to maintain the sovereignty of their country, the party dissensions do no harm to them whereas the Persians have selfish objects behind their dissensions.

The telegrams received from Turkey go to show that party dissensions still exist in Constantinople, otherwise there could be no reason why the publication of journals advocating unity and progress has been stopped, and well-known patriots of the country have disappeared for fear of being arrested. The result of all these dissensions is to allow the rivals an opportunity to destroy the sovereignty of the country. The best remedy for the Persians and the Turks, therefore, lies in giving up selfishness and joining hands in

a common cause.

AL-MUDABBIR, Sept. 9th, 1912,

5. The Al-Mudabbir [Patna] of the 9th September writes :- We see that the people of India have no idea of the dangerous The present condition of Turkey. causes which are undermining the very foundation of the Ottoman Empire. The daily increasing power of Germany has made England impotent. She (England) has already withdrawn her warships from the coast of Malta, and her position in the Mediterranean is no longer as strong as it was. The result is that Russia and Austria have once more become hopeful of realizing their old dream regarding the Balkans. These two old enemies of Turkey are on the look out for an opportunity to come down upon her like a thunderbolt. The revolt of Albany, the enmity with Italy, the civil strifes, the weakness of the King and the differences in the parliament, are all encouraging the enemies. The treasury has become empty, a section of the army is nearly in revolt, the people are now losing faith in the young Turkish party; disorder and anarchy are increasing in the country; the ministers have become impotent and England, whose policy has up to this time saved Constantinople from Russia, is now powerless.

II-HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)-Police.

DAILY BHARAT MITEA, Sept. 12th, 1912. 6. The Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 12th September draws the attention of the Government of India to the unwise policy of the Bombay Government under which the Magistrate of Poona has forbidden any cry except that of Joy Gonesh during the celebration of the Ganpati Festival there in the current week, as an order like this tends to foment rather than suppress any seditious feeling in the country.

MITHIEA MINIB, Sept. 14th, 1913. 7. In reviewing the Police report of Bihar and Orissa for the three months ending June last, the Mithila Mihir robberies.

[Darbhanga] of the 14th September comments on the failure of the police to trace four out of twelve

robberies in Ranchi and of the failure of the Railway Police of the Bengal and North-Western Railway to do its duty. The management of the Railway, says the paper, is as bad as the condition of the police is deplorable. The Inspector General's attention is, therefore, drawn to the defects.

8. The Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 14th September approves of the measure devised by Government to suppress crimes in the Midnapore District by organizing a band of young men to fight the robbers, arms and ammunition being supplied to these men by Government.

9. The Moslem Hitsishi [Calcutta] of the 13th September writes that it has been receiving numerous complaints of incompandation of Panchayet.

Panchayet of Circle No. 18 in the Kushtea Thans of Nadia. Unless he mends his ways, details of those complaints will have to be published. In the meantime, let the subdivisional officer of Kushtea inquire into those allegations. It is a pity that, in a locality where the population is almost wholly Musalman, a non-Musalman has been selected for this office.

10. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 13th September, in connexion with "Derby Sweep" tickets. Sweeps" by certain Calcutta Clubs, asks Government to inquire whether the sale of these tickets is really kept restricted among the members of the Clubs, and whether some of the Clubs do not retain 10 per cent. of the sale-proceeds of the tickets for their own funds, after deducting expenses.

11. The Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 12th September is glad that Maulvi Mazhural Haq has been posted in Bihar, where it is hoped he will show his activity in supressing robberies, etc., having nothing to do there with politics.

DATEY BRADAS MISSIA, Sopt. 16th, 1612,

MOSERM MITARES, Sopt. 13th, 1919,

HITAVADI, Sept 19th, 1918.

DAILT BEARAT MIPRA, Sopt. 19th, 1913,

(b) - Working of the Courts.

12. The Medini Bandhar [Midnapore] of the 9th September says that four judges of the High Court, namely, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Digambar Chatterji have held that the confessions of Santosh and Surendra were not voluntary, while only two Judges, namely, Mr. Justice Woodroffe and Mr. Justice Coxe have held that they were voluntary. It is extremely regrettable that, in spite of the existence of glaring proofs of police oppression on Santosh and Surendra and of the artifices which the police adopted with ultimate success to make them confess, a judge like Mr. Justice Woodroffe has arrived at such a strange conclusion.

13. The Chara Mihir [Mymensingh] of the 10th September writes that the outburst of joy with which the Anglo-Indians have greeted the result of the Midnapore appeal is quite natural. One can very well understand that the picture of Mr. Weston drawn by Mr. Justice Fletcher in his judgement could not have been pleasing to Englishmen in India. Further, they felt that the foundations of the Empire would be shaken if the prestige of Civilians, who constituted the backbone of Government here, was thus impaired. But Anglo-Indians would have been compelled to keep all these sentiments in their own minds unless Mr. Justice Woodroffe had delivered his judgment clearing Mr. Weston's reputation. We shall not discuss that judgment on the present occasion. We shall only say that it has caused universal dissatisfaction among Indians. And the opinions of a few Anglo-Indian papers cannot be pitted against the opinion of the 800 millions of India. Protests are being made on all sides against the way in which these Anglo-Indians are attacking Mr. Justice Fletcher and Mr. K. B. Butt. The recent Town Hall meeting in Calcutta is only one of them. This meeting also suggested the separation of the Judicial and Executive functionsa reform admitted as desirable by Government but postponed from time to time for want of funds, though funds are always forthcoming for many other

Mudius Banduau, Bops, 8th, 1918,

OMARO MORIE, Sept. 10th, 10th,

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unnecessary projectsi This meeting mustchave todavineed the Mylishamethat its mischievous efforts tochumiliste Mr. Justiceo Eletahem and Mr. K. B. Date have failed of The united voice of all India has drowned the outcoine of this handful of Angle-Indian journalists. In their despers these papers are now mocking Mr. Burendra Nath Banerji, but Mr. Banerji cannot and will not be affected by their sneers; yd bas very salas an evir to

DATEY BRABAT

14. The decision of Mr. Justice Mukerjee in making the rule, issued The Bhagalpur case. Bhagalpur in the case of British Magistrate of Bhagalpur in the case of Rajendra Warayan Singh absolute, has led the Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 14th September

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to the following reflections: man tribert meet and

So long as the Indian High Courts dealt out impartial justice, he amount of conspiracy and bomb outrages will be able to shake, the foundation of the British Empire; so for its permanence it is necessary that its Judicial functions should be separated from the Executive. The Judicial Courts will not be able to do even-handed justice and inspire confidence to leng as they will be influenced by the Executive. A question on the subject of the separation of the two functions in the Imperial Legislative Council on Tuesday last elicited the stereotyped reply that Governments had nothing to say on the subject as to when the two functions would be separated. An off-hand reply of the sort to a question of such importance is highly improper. People never believed that the old method of disposing of questions would be resorted too in the time of such a diplomatist as Lord Hardinger but their eyes are being opened. No one should forget that the English nation is very fond of agitation, and likes show and appearances. Government does not like that there should be no agitation in the country. I House its reluctance to do anything about the separation question. The two functions would be separated when it finds a severe agitation like that of the boycott in the country. The signs of the times indicate that Government is committing mistake, and Lord Hardinge will have to taste its fruit.

The Mufassal Courts do not enjoy the same confidence of the people as the High Courts, simply because the Judicial and Executive functions are combined in the same officer in the Mufassaly as-milk mixed with water. The Provincial High Courts, though under the influence of the Local Governments enamour the people now and then by their decisions. The High Court of Calcutta is independent of any provincial beentrol; still the Executive Government does not fail to exert its pressure on it, as would appear from the Government of India's despatch on the Hoti Mardan Khan's case it It is a matter of satisfaction, however, that in spite of all this the impartial Judges of the High Court do not care for the frown or favour of the Government, and it is for this reason that they are condemned by every one from the London Times to the exeCivilian Judges of the High Court: But the honourable Judges, we are glad to say, go on with the dignity of the elephant in doing their work without caring for the dog's bark. The decision of Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukherjee in Rajendra Narayan Sing's case has met

with people's approval, for nobody considered him to be guilty.

DAILY BEABAT Sept. 15th 1913.

MITHILA MIRIE, Bept. 14st, 1914,

HITAVADI, Bopt, 15th, 1912. 15. The whole of the leading particle of the above journal of the 16th September contains details of the above

16. Mr. Justice Mukerjee's decision has given people great satisfac-Justice Mukerjee's decision. tion, says the Milhila Mihir [Darbhange] of the 14th Septemberring and and all and a self-

17. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 13th September cannot sympathise with Babu Mati Lall Ghosh for apologizing before " Contempt of Court." two High Court Judgess in a recent contempt of

Court case. He should have thrashed out in Court a case in which ultimately the two Judges differed in opinion. The public cannot sympathise with Mati Babu's timid attitude.

At the same time, discussing the question generally, the paper says, granting that the Patrika was wrong in making such a statement before judgment was given, why was not the Pioneer hauled up for contempt of Court for publishing the judgment in the Midnapore Appeal before its was read sout in Court? your and government of the one should agreed about to mere releast

Furthermore, metters which were ignored before are now, made the basis of contempt of Court cases; of which we have thus too many now a days. This cannot add to the dignity of the Courts. In this country, this jurisdiction of committing for contempt is not exercised in the way in which it is exercised in England, judging from the following remarks by Sir George Jessel and Lord Justice Cotton respectively

"It seems to me that this jurisdiction of committing for contempt, being practically arbitrary and unlimited, should be most jealously and carefully watched, and exercised, if I may say so, with the greatest reluctance, and the greatest anxiety on the part of the judges to see whether there is no other mode which is not open to the objection of arbitrariness and which can be

brought to bear on the subject."

In my opinion no application to commit for contempt ought to be made unless the offence was of so serious a nature as to render the exercise of the summary jurisdiction necessary to prevent undue interference with the course of justice and though there is here, technically, a contempt, I cannot see any such fear of serious interferrence with the course of justice or prejudice to the defendant, as to justify the Court in interfereing by this summary and arbitrary process."

Unhappily this is not the way in which this jurisdiction of committing for contempt of Court is exercised in India. And why should the Advocate General have interferred in this case? Could not the Judges have acted on their own initiative? It simply shows the unjust sid of the Executive. Would he have shown such zeal if Lyall and Hammond had been ordinary men and

not high officials?

18. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 14th September writes that Mr. J. C. Goswami, Munsiff of Kosba, in Comilla, has become Complaint against a munsiff. very unpopular. The remonstrances of the District Judge have proved fruitless. The High Court should interfere. It is a pity that the Press should have to discuss an unpleasant matter like this:

19. Referring to the high figure for litigation in India, and to the fact "The way out of the difficulty", that 40 per cent. of law suits in the country occur -how to prevent ruinous litiga in Bengal and particularly in Eastern Bengal; the Bangavues Calcutte of the 14th September urges the necessity of developing a strong and healthy panchayet system for deciding, out of court, minor law suits which form the bulk of litigation in the country. The class of people who at present become panchayets, have neither the power and intelligence nor the moral height for being of any use in this respect. Good and honest people now-a-days seldom accept panchayetship, for it is a thankless office and often creates enemies against the honest incumbent. If, however, panchayets are invested with real power, and the authorities keep an eye on their work with the object of punishing or rewarding them according to their deserts and guarding them against enemies, able and honest people may be found willing to accept the office. And then if they are allowed to decide all petty law suits arising within their jurisdiction, poor villagers will be saved from ruinous litigation and the village will have money to spend on such necessary objects as water-supply, drainage, and so forth: A great relief will thus be brought to the Government also, whose burden of responsibility for the well-being of the villagers will be lightened. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to the matter.

The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 13th September refers to what the Bengales recently said about the treatment of Political prisoners in the Andse respectable youths convicted of offences against mans, were orgil s' Lite and the the State and now undergoing sentences, in the Andamans. The substance of these allegations is that these men are treated as ordinary convicts, though coming from a different class of society, and guilty of a different class of offences. Rope-making, working on the oil-press etc., are forms of work which they cannot do without serious injury to their health, and yet are compelled to do. Some of them have protested, from time

BASUMATI, Sept. 14th, 1912,

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to time, against being made to do work like this, and have been punished in consequence. There is a body of Manipuri political prisoners at Mount Harriet who are allowed to lead their own lives, simply with the restriction that they were not to leave their assigned quarters. Why cannot these Indian prisoners be accorded like treatment? Out-door work which has been given to some of the prisoners as a concession consisting, as it does, in felling wood and carrying home the logs on the shoulder, does not at all agree with these youths, one of whom, though suffering from high fever was not, on one occasion, given any respite from this work. The constables often treat these prisoners in a way no self-respecting man can stand.

In commenting on these allegations, the paper remarks that political offenders, all over the civllized world, are not made to do hard work like common convicts but are simply deprived of their liberty. Why are not political offenders in India shown similar favour? Will Government inquire as to whether the Bengales's statements are true or not? Will the English people who have made friends with the turbulent Boers, and thereby shown a unique example of generosity, fail to be generous towards these Indian youths?

BAKAT, Sept. 13th, 1913.

BABJIVABI Sept. 18th, 1918,

Sopt. 14th, 1911

CHARU MINIR, Sept. 10th, 1912.

HITAVADI. 4. 19th, 1911,

21. The Samay [Calcutta] of the 13th September urges on the Government Political prisoners in the Anda. the necessity of enquiring into the allegations made in the Bengales Newspaper.

The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 12th September asks the Government to enquire into the circumstances which have led to the lunacy of Ullaskar Dutt in the Andamans. If what the Bengales has said is true, it is no wonder that he has gone mad. Government is requested to consider whether the spirits of the young political convicts in the Andamans cannot be conquered by any means other than punishment.

The Bangarasi [Calcutta] of the 14th September also requests the 23.

Government to enquire into the matter. 24. The Charu Mihir [Mymensingh] of the 10th September, demands a prompt enquiry from Ibid. Government into the matter. Else, people will cherish suspicions against Government and its good name will be impaired.

The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 13th September remarks that the allegations are most serious, and the public are eager to know the truth. Let there be an independent inquiry, which alone can satisfy the public mind.

(d)-Education,

AL-MUSABBIE.

Referring to the Government's order about the non-affiliation of other colleges to the Aligarh University, the The Aligarh University. Al-Mudabbir [Patna] of the 9th September, says that the Musalmans of India should have patience instead of being agitated. There is no doubt that the Government has frustrated their hopes and disheartened them. We, however, do not agree with those who hold that a University without the right of affiliation should not be accepted. Such a decision would be wholly wrong and premature. There are many great Universities in the world which are 'local.' If we are able to establish many colleges in different places, we can do so in Aligarh also. To us the question of affiliation is not of much consequence, for most of the provinces are so backward that they would not be, for years to come, able to establish colleges fit to be affiliated to the Aligarh University. If, unfortunately, we do not get the right of affiliation now, it is not improbable that the Government may grant us that right when we establish similar colleges in different places. We should not forget that at present there are five Universities in India, and a time may come when we shall find the necessity for several Islamic Universities. We can then bring into existence Delhi and Azimabad Universities along with the existing ones. Therefore, we are of opinion that the Musalmans should not be overhasty and agitated in deciding their fate at present. But we should leave no stone unturned in obtaining full powers of management and selection of books for the University. It is a matter of great regret that our leaders have not paid full attention to this question. The University which the Government is pleased to give us, and which we call a Moslem University, is a misnomer, for all power and authorities would rest with the Government. By restricting the right of affiliation, the benefits of the University would only be localised but if we are not allowed to have any hand in the selection of books, in the appointment and the dismissal of Steachers, etc., we would derive no benefit if, instead of Aligarh University, its name be Moslem University. If the Indians are to refuse to take the University they should do so on the above grounds.

27. The Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 12th September is pleased that the Government of India's research scholarship has this time been granted to a Biharee, giving satisfaction to all Hindi-speaking Indians.

DATLY BRABAT MITRA, Sept. 19th, 1912.

28. The Tirkut Samachar [Muzaffarpur] of the 12th September regrets the decision of the District Board of Muzaffarpur to reduce its budget provision for Primary Education from seventy thousand to twenty thousand rupees, and thus lay the axe at the root of Primary Education of the people living in its jurisdiction, in order to benefit a small minority living in the municipal area, as the fund set free is to be diverted to the project of water-works in the town of Muzaffarpur. The Collector will, says the paper, yet see his way to be more favourably disposed towards the education of the people.

Tireut Samachab, Sept. 12th, 1912

29. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 12th September says that the public ought to be informed why Maulvi Mursid Ali, Sub-A Sub-Inspector of Schools Inspector of Schools, Ullapara, District Pabna, has been dismissed.

SANJIVANI, Sept. 18th, 1915.

30. The Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 12th September takes exception to the fact that Musalman Inspecting officers of the Education Department. There are 23 Musalman Deputy Inspectors and 63 Musalman Sub-Inspectors in Eastern Bengal, these numbers being too high compared with the numbers of similar Musalman officers in other provinces. If the largness of the numbers for Eastern Bengal is due to the preponderance of Musalman population in that part of the country, has the same principle of appointment according to the numerical strength of the different communities been strictly observed in other provinces also?

SRI SRI VIARNO
PRIMA-OANABDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
Sept. 12th, 1912.

31. The Tippera Guide [Comilla] of the 10th September publishes a letter protesting, on the following grounds, against a memorial presented to Government by some local people for the transfer of the Annada high School at Brahmanberia to State management:—

TIPPERA GUIDE, Sept. 10th, 1912.

- (1) The school at present is not inferior to any of its kind in efficiency; this is the idea of the authorities even of the rival Edward High School.
- (2) The transfer to Government management will lead to a memorial of the late Annada Prasad Rov being lost, and nobody wants the beloved memory of the late Raja to be so insulted.
- (3) The money which will be necessary to raise the standard of efficiency of the school under Government management may be utilized to better public advantage in creating a second grade College at Brahmanberia.
- (4) Under Government management, the school fees are likely to be raised so that fewer students will be able to read in the school.
- (5) If it is held necessary to improve the pay and prospects of the teachers, the Government Education Service does not necessarily offer the only chance of effecting such improvement. Let the Government aid to the school (now amounting to. Rs. 200) be raised, so that the pay of the teachers may be raised, and a Provident Fund started for their benefit.
- (6) Transfer to Government management is likely to lead to frequent transfers of the teaching staff, a thing to be deprecated in the interests of sound education.

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BASUMATI, Sept. 14th, 1913, 32. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 14th September is surprised to hear that orders have been issued to inoculate with the Anti-Plague precantions at plague serum all the native population of Ooty.

This is illegal. And further, the efficacy of plague-inoculation has not yet been well established. Its dangers under certain conditions, were disclosed in the Punjab some years ago. The authorities have not, therefore, acted wisely by issuing these orders.

Furthermore, the local police are stopping Sannyasis and Fakirs from ascending the mountains by the ghât road. This also is illegal, and is calculated to cause resentment among Hindus and Moslems who reverence these holy men. And when has it been discovered that these Sannyasis and

Fakirs are carriers of plague-germs?

BASUMATI, Sept. 14th. 1912. 33. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 14th September refers to the recent analysis of five samples of ghes by the Chemical Examiner of Madras which, in every instance, disclosed that the stuff was deleterious. It then goes on to express its surprise that the officers of the Calcutta Corporation do not attend to this matter at all, and winds up with an appeal to the Legislature to consider the matter and pass severe anti-adulteration laws.

(g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

PRASUE. 8 opt. 13th, 1913. 34. The Prasun [Katwa] of the 13th September puts forward the following complaints regarding the new Railway line between Bandel and Katwa;—

(1) Drinking-water is not supplied at many stations.

(2) Goods are stolen in transit on rail and the Railway charges heavier freights than steamers, and these two causes are combining to keep away from the railway much of the goods traffic, which should be appropriated by it.

(3) The absence of fencing along the permanent-way is causing some loss

of lives among cattle.

(4) The railway should provide a doctor for their staff, most of whom suffer from malaria during the months of Bhadra and Magh.

(5) The trains at present do not run with sufficient punctuality.

(6) The carriages are not lighted in the train which leaves Bandel on Saturdays, though darkness sets in by the time the Dhatrigram station is reached.

(7) Dainhat station is mis-called Dain-hati to the confusion of the popular mind.

(8) The carriages are too often in a tumble-down condition.

(9) Faster and more trains are required.

PRASPS. Sept. 13th, 1912,

35. The Prasun [Katwa] of the 13th September writes that the bridge which is being constructed over the Ajai in connection with the Azimganj-Barharwa Railway is being so built that, in the rainy season when the river will rise, boats will not be able to pass underneath it, which will greatly injure the extensive local trade.

(h)-General.

Basumati, Sopt. 14th, 1913,

The Midnapore case in its bear.

The Midnapore case in its bear.

The separation of the Judicial and Executive functions is undeniably necessary; but unhappily and Executive functions.

the Executive here are too fond of power to part easily with their existing judicial authority. They argue, quite mistakenly, that the higher officials here will cease to command popular respect, unless they concentrate all power in their own hands. The reverse is rather the truth. Orientals are more impressed by benevolence, sympathy, humility and the like virtues, than by jubbardustee and rigour.

There is, besides, the danger that under existing arrangements there may be at times a failure of justice, owing to the same man being complainant and judge in the same case. The existing system would lead to serious injustice if the English people had not naturally been a justice-loving race. Nevertheless, the recent Midnapore case illustrates the dangers of such a system in a glaring fashion. Certain eminent men who have been held innocent by all the Judges, including Messrs. Woodroffe and Coxe, had to go through a harrowing oppression the narraition of which makes the heart quake. Everyone knows that the Raj family of Narajole is a most eminent one, and its loyalty has perhaps never been suspected. A scion of a raj family which has been honoured even before the existence of the British raj, was subjected, merely on the strength of a policeman's letter, to a course of treatment which our readers will do well to reflect upon. We invite Lord Carmichael's attention to this matter. On the 26th August 1908, Maulvi Musharul Huq wrote the following letter to Mr. Nelson, Joint-Magistrate of Midnapore:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to state that, from enquiries hitherto made into the Midnapore bomb conspiracy, it has been proved that the following persons committed the offence noted against their names. I therefore request that you will be so good as to issue warrants authorising W. H. Cornish Esq., Police Superintendent, and Police Inspector Lal Monan Guha, to arrest them and produce them before you on trial along with Santosh Das and the others now

in jail hajat."

Immediately on receipt of this letter, Mr. Nelson issued a warrant for the arrest of the zamindar of Narajole, a man held in universal esteem. When a Deputy Superintendent of Police says that the case has been proved against the accused, there was nothing for it for the Magistrate but to issue a warrant. So Mr. Nelson in the present case only did his duty. But we ask where are the proofs gone to on the basis of which this high police officer wrote that the case against these eminent men had been proved. Santosh made his confession on the 29th July. The Maulvi wrote the above letter on the 26th August. Had he made his request for the arrest of the Raja of Narajole and others in reliance on Santosh Das's confession, he would certainly have written this letter before the date on which it was actually written. He would never have allowed three weeks to elapse after the confession. Surendranath Chakravarti made his confession on the 15th August. Ten days were allowed to elapse even after this confession. This naturally suggests that Maulyi Mazharul Huq was waiting for further proofs. Where are those proofs gone to? Furthermore, there could have been no value in the confessions of men who had repeatedly declined to make confessions, It cannot be just to arrest any eminent man of position on the strength of such confessions,

When the Vacation Bench of the High Court released the Raja of Narajole and others on bail, they held that there was no reliable evidence against them at the time. The point for inquiry is, who was it that decided that the offence of these men had been proved as the Maulvi stated to Mr. Nelson beforehand, and what was the evidence on which he formed his decision? Where is that evidence now gone to? Why was not reliable evidence adduced before the

Courts till the 2nd October? Will Government enquire into this?

Admitted that the Police, relying on the reports of their paid drunkard of a spy, and on one or two confessions, arrested quite a large number of eminent men and acted in all this from a sense of duty. But is it not legal and just to hold such accused people under arrest, innocent, until their offence has been fully proved before the Court? Is it not proper to treat such accused men in hajat with an eye to their social position? And we ask if the Raja of Narajole and his co-accused—all men of rank—were treated in accordance with these principles?

The Raja of Narajole's house was scarched. From his bed-room only a number of letters from the Raja to the Rani relating to family affairs were seized. Are not the public entitled to know why the police seized letters from a husband to a wife, and what evidence they have gleaned therefrom? We cannot understand what can justify the police in still keeping this matter.

a secret.

The Raja after being arrested was brought to the Kesabpur cutchery in an open carriage. En route it began to rain and somebody held an umbrella over

the Raja's head. A policeman snatched the umbrella away and put a blanket over the Raja's head. Mr. Brett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in the same carriage and had an umbrella held over his head. Why did not be protest? As a superior police officer did not he know that the Raja was at that time merely an accused and that his guilt had not yet been proved? We cannot understand what harm could have been done by showing him this courtesy. It is undeniable that discourtesy like this seriously agitates and

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grieves the public mind.

Further, the Raja of Narajole while in hajat was subjected to treatment that cannot be held justifiable. The Raja was refused beil by Mr. Nelson. We cannot understand this excess of caution. There was no reason to apprehend that if let out on bail, he would renounce all his princely estates and flee the country. And if he was to be kept in restraint in hajat, why was not he treated with dignity snitable to his station? Why was he, nurtured in comfort and ease as he was, confined for weeks in a dark, dingy, narrow cell? And why was he compelled to perform the offices of nature even in this same cell? We are surprised that Government has not so far enquired as to who was the man who ordered this kind of rigorous treatment.

Incidents like these prove the necessity of separating the Judicial and Executive functions. And let Government judge whether this kind of thing does not create public dissatisfaction. It is not proper for Government to keep the public dissatisfied. So let there be a separation of these two functions

as soon as possible.

JASOHAR, S ept. 14th, 1912.

37. Among the members of the Islingten Commission, writes the Jasohar [Jessore] of the 14th September, there are well-The Islington Commission. wishers of India as well as men whom the Indians consider their enemies. The purpose of appointing such a double-charactered Commission is most probably to know the views of both the Indian and the non-Indian who are, as it were, the plaintiff and the defendant in the case. Many people are, however, afraid lest the judges who will sit in judgment over the dispute, should act like veritable Kazis. The plaintiff's complaint is that he gets very little share in the public service, and somehow manages to keep his malaria stricken frame alive on the chaff that the non-Indian leaves after sucking the juice out, and his prayer is that he may be allowed a little more to keep his body and soul together. The non-Indian defendant in reply says that it is for the benefit of the plaintiff that he has made the arrangement of feeding him with chaff, for the plaintiff's constitution has been so run down by malaria that he cannot eat more substantial food without risk of falling seriously ill. The duty of the Commission will be to collect facts and figures on both sides of the case and report on the same to Parliament, the presiding judge. The constitution of the Commission has, however, given rise to a heated controversy both in England and India. The Anglo-Indians have been saying that most of the Commissioners, having no knowledge of Indian affairs, ought not to have been appointed as such. They seem to hold that men like Lord Curzon and Sir John Rees alone ought to have constituted the Commission. The Indians, on the other hand, have been saying that, with the exception of two or three gentlemen, all the members of the Commission are either openly antagonistic to Indian interests or men of unknown views who being at the same time non-Indians are distrusted by Indians. We, for ourselves, are not much anxious about the result of the dispute, for we know that it is impossible for the plaintiff to get a decree for the full amount of his claim. We believe that while he will continue to eat the chaff, he will acquire the privilege of getting an additional allowance of sago, barely and similar other things, which do not put too much nourishment into the body. As regards the cost of the suit and of the Commission, it will be decreed against the plaintiff.

We shall now state what we aspire to get from the Commission.

(1) The Education Department.—Teachers in India are most poorly paid.

They are worthy men and proverbially patient and self-sacrificing. They fashion the character of the boys who hold the future of the country in

fashion the character of the boys who hold the future of the country in their hands. But the maner in which these worthy members of the Education service are neglected by the authoriteis, induces all brilliant young men of the country to seek any profession other than the teaching one. In his last Convocation Speech, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University regretted the

paucity of the number of M. A's. in the country. But considering that the M. A. degree is not of much value outside the teaching profession, which is little sought after by brilliant students, there is nothing to wonder at in the fact that

the number of M. A's is very small in the country. que never and sed outerest (2) The Provincial and Subordinate Executive Services .- Appointments in these services should be made solely by competitive examination and the system of appointment by nomination should be entirely abolished Aristocracy of birth should never be the test of appointment in a service which requires of its members high qualities of the head and the heart. It is highly regrettable that, in this twentieth century, considerations of parentage should dominate over considerations of merit in recruitments for the Provincial Service in India. Civil servants for India are recruited by competitive examinations. What harm then can there be in their Deputies and Sub-Deputies also being recruited in a similar way? Aristocracy of birth alone does not ensure high merit. A gentleman's forefather may have somehow saved the life of an Englishman in days of yore, but there is no reason why his present descendant should be fit for high service or even inwardly loyal to the Government. Appointment by nomination simply creates a class of sycophantic and consequently utterly demoralised public servants of whom very little good can be expected. The above remarks do not apply to the nominees of the University in the Provincial Executive Service. But the number of such nominees is very small. It may be said that notwithstanding the system of nomination for the recruitment of the Provincial Service there are good men in that service. May be there are. But that is due not to any intrinsic merit of the system itself but to the merit of the individuals themselves. In conclusion, we urge that all departments of the public service, and specially the Judicial and Executive Branches of it, should be opened to the meritorious poor and not

38. The Hitevadi [Calcutta] of the 13th September says that a statement is being compiled showing the caste and religion of public servants.

A statement about the caste and religion of the employes in different Government offices.

What is the use of such a list now? If it is meant

preserved for the exclusive benefit of sons of rich men and men in high favour with the authorities.

for the Public Service Commission, it is to be hoped no inference will be drawn from it as Lord Curton did from a similar statement prepared by him some years ago to show how few were the Europeans employed in the public services compared with the vast majority of Indians—those Indians including peons, coolies, mehtars, etc.

39. The Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta] of the Allowance to Privy Councillors. 12th September asks why Members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are paid allowances when they hear Indian appeals while nothing is paid to them when they hear Colonial appeals.

40. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 12th September urges the following subjects for Lord Carmichael's during his residence at Darjeeling after the rains:

(1) High education.—Ample arrangements should be made both in Calcutta and Dacca for Medical, Engineering and technical education, and the professors should be mainly Bengalis.

(2) Primary education.—Pathsalas should be established in all villages and education there should be made free, at least for sons of cultivators if not for all students. Moreover, sons of cultivators should be given an agricultural education in the pathsalas.

3. Public Service.—No Englishman other than a Civil servant, should be appointed in the public service, for the Bengalis would not live as outlanders in their own country. Englishmen are not indispensable in this country for the posts of Munsiffs, Sub-Judges, Deputy Magistrates or Sub-Deputy Magistrates, or Teachers or Inspectors of Schools and Colleges. The example of Japan points out that we do not require the help of Englishmen for teaching and inspecting work in this country. Bengalis educated first here and next in Europe, America or Japan, will be competent for this work.

HITAVADI, Sept. 18th, 1912.

SRI-SRI-VISHTU-PRIYA-O-ANANDA BASAR PATRIKA, Sept. 12th, 1913.

> BANJIVANI, Bept. 18th, 1912.

All the officers in the Bombay Customs department, with the exception of two Civilians, are Indians. The Secretary of State has ordered that, of the 24 Appraisers at Calcutta, 12 should at once be Indians. The Board of Revenue has, however, appointed only three Indians as Appraisers here up till

The practice of appointing Englishmen as Managers of estates under the Court of Wards is very objectionable, for there is no want of able men in the country to manage them. Competent Bengalis can be obtained for Memberships of the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and the Governors, and even for Membership of the India Council, but strange to say the Government does not find competent Bengalis to manage the estate of the Nawab of Dacca or of the late Maharaja Sir Jatindramohan Tagore or the Bhawal Raj. In fact, there is a great inclination on the part of the authorities to appoint Englismen to all posts bearing salaries of Rs. 300 and upwards.

Great injustice is done to Bengali engineers by appointing Englishmen as Engineers of District Boards. There is no want of expert engineers among Bengalis, who will make very good District Engineers. Recently, an Englishman has been appointed Engineer to the Manbhum Dirtrict Board in a most

objectionable way.

41. The Basuumati [Calcutta] of the 14th September cannot approve of the fresh allotment of a crore and a half sanctioned for Railways by Lord Crewe. If funds be available, let them be spent on educational and sanitary improvement.

42. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 12th September takes exception to the elaborate and costly arrangements which are Costly receptions of officials in now-a-days made in the mufassal for receiving and entertaining high officials and sometimes even such officers as Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Inspectors of Police. In a poor country such waste of money is highly objectionable, and the people ought by all means to discontinue it. Deputy Magistrates in the mufassal are in the habit of getting up elaborate receptions for their superior officers, at the cost of the

public, in order to curry favour with them.

43. The Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcatta] of the 12th September regrets that the Co-operative Credit Societies started in Co-operative Society. the country after a long deliberation, have not been able to help the raiyats to the necessary extent on account of the extreme poverty of its members. Had the scheme suggested by Mr. Ranade of Bombay in the very beginning, been given effect to there would be not only no lack of capital but great relief would have been afforded to the raiyats. The present scheme no doubt, has the merit of teaching economy to the raiyats but it can not be sufficient for all practical purposes. Government should, therefore, help them with money for then it would increase confidence in the money-lenders who would in that case subscribe to the funds of these Societies. It is a matter of satisfaction that Government officials are trying to make the scheme a success. What is now wanted is, it should educate the the people by distribution of pamphlets in vernacular explaining the principles of these Societies. Efforts should be made to see that the people should

44. The Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 15th September regrets the apathy of the Government in taking measures to reduce the sale of liquor, although the country is

being ruined, not only the number but the heinousness of crimes is increasing and poverty is spreading its arms far and wide in the country. Increased duty on the drug cannot reduce drinking. No good can be expected without closing the liquor shops, but this the Provincial Government are not willing to do because of the revenue the sale of liquor brings to their coffers.

Punjab is going to the dogs, as would appear from the increase of its excise revenue during the last two years. Cannot the Government of Punjab follow the example of China, who is trying to save the Chinese from ruin by suppressing opium-smoking which would mean a loss of crores of rupees to the Indians? How painful and surprising it is to see the Government of India incurring a loss of crores of rupees for the moral elevation of the Chinese but refraining from doing the same in the case of her own people.

BASUMATI, Sept. 16th, 1912,

SANJIVANI, Sept. 19th, 1912,

DAILY BRARAT MITRA. Sept. 19th, 1912.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA Sept. 15th, 1912. Pro

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Although Sir Louis Dane is of opinion that crimes are increasing in the Province owing to the growth of intemperance, yet no steps are being taken to close the liquor shops.

Separate representations in the Councils.

Morley and Minto committed a sad mistake and took a most unstatesmanlike step when, in a country by divers creeds and races like India, they granted separate political rights to Moslems in connexion with the expansion of the Councils, against the mature views of the Indian leaders. It has created ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans and is encouraging other sects to make similar demands. The Sikhs are the latest of such claimants. How can Government deny a favour to them which it has shown to Moslems? Let Lord

Hardinge now solve this problem. Else, discontent is sure to be created among

those communities who are refused separate rights though they demand them.

46. Referring to the sanction of 49 lakhs accorded by Lord Crewe for temporary works at Delhi, the *Hitaradi*

any other Government be able to waste money like this taken from its subjects, who suffer from lack of food, water and health?

47. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 13th September refers to an appeal

by the people of Dumka to the Viceroy for reunion with Bengal as a just and legitimate one. Apart from linguistic, social and ethnic ties with Bengal, it is desirable on grounds of health that this subdivision should be restored to Bengal. The Englishman calls this argument queer, but it evidently forgets that linguistic affinity was the basis on which Bengal was reunited.

48. The Moslem Hitaishi [Calcutta] of the 13th September complains against the following post offices in different parts of Bengal, for unpunctual delivery and sometimes

non-delivery of issues of the Moslem Hitaishi to subscribers :-

Nandail Post Office (Mymensingh)
Biraballabhpur Post Office (24-Parganas).
Patuitola Post Office (Dinajpur).
Patghati Post Office (Faridpur).
Debiganj Post Office (Jalpaiguri).
Ajail Post Office (Nuddia.
Madariganj Post Office (Mymensingh).
Rangamatiya Post Office (Dinajpur).

Insurance of surrency notes. Exception to the new rules that currency notes to be sent by post must invariably be insured, and that any Post Master will be able to open any uninsured cover which he will suspect to contain currency notes. Tradesmen, says the writer, write many highly confidential and urgent things in Registered letters. If such letters are opened, and consequently lost or delayed or their contents divulged, who will be responsible for it? If people send currency notes in uninsured covers, they do so at their own risk. What business and moral justification have the postal authorities for interfering in this matter?

The Sarail cutcherrry affair. Carmichael will prevent Mr Halliday, the Manager of Sarail Estate under the Court of Wards, from transferring its cutcherry from Sarail to Brahmanberia.

51. The Tripura Hitaishi [Comilla] of the 11th September has a paragraph to the same effect as the above.

The Moslem Hitaishi [Calcutta] of the 13th September publishes the following allegations against Khondkar Khadem Husain, Moslem Marriage Registrar of Mokshudpur in the South-West of Faridpur, on the authority of certain respectable and eminent people of the locality who

HITAVADI, opt. 18th, 1912.

HITAVADE, Sept. 13th, 1912.

HITAVADI, Sept. 18th, 1913;

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Sept. 18th, 1918,

SUBARNA VANIE, Sept. 14th, 1912.

BANGAVAS;, Sept. 14th, 1919.

TRIPURA HITAMEL, Sopt. 11th, 1912,

MOSLEM HITATERI, Sopt. 18th, 1914, challenge a contradiction of their statements and promise further revelations to the discredit of the Maulyi, unless he mends his ways promptly:—.

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(1) Against the law which fixes a fee of Re. I for registering a Rubin he levies a fee of Rs. 4 for each Kabin, besides one rupes for reading an additional marriage-service and eight annas for a servant or Rs. 5-8 in all.

For less than this he declines to register a Kabin at all.

(2) He is Treasurer and Secretary of the Local Co operative Credit Society. But the poor cultivators whom this Society is meant to benefit, cannot get any money from this bank unless they dance attendance upon the Maulvi for 5 or 5 days and give bribes to one of the Maulvi's flatterers, Mohan Munshi by name. And yet the money of this bank is being freely lent to Police Officers, joidars talukdars, etc.

(3) He is Secretary of the local Anjuman. But what work has this Anjuman done yet? What has he done with the money raised for this society? Is that money meant to help him in subscribing to burwari festi-

vities, in paying theatre expenses, and offering presents to Sahibs?

(4) His office requires him to be a strict Musalman. But his life belies such a supposition. He takes an active share in promoting the Makshudpur barwari festivities, eats with and participates in the social ceremonies of Hindus of all castes, and is one of the managers of the local swadeshi theatre, at which are played anti-Musalman pieces like Rezia, Nur Jehan. Rana Pratap, etc.

(5) That a man of this kind should enjoy his present influence is simply due to his habit of offering presents to, and of feasting all the local officials

with whom he may come in contact.

(6) He has created party feeling among his neighbours and fomented litigation.

The letter, in conclusion, prays for the prompt transfer of this Kazi to

some other place.

Government and swadeshis articles.

Government and swadeshis articles.

Government and swadeshis articles.

Government and swadeshis articles.

Government of India about purchase by the Government of articles manufactured in India, and to the agitation set up by the

Anglo-Indian Press in favour of the Engineering Association's contention, the Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 12th September says that the Ango-Indians are agitating in the interest of the English manufacturers in India. Government, however, must took to the interest of Indian manufacturers also. It should purchase articles manufactures by them, in quantities which they can supply, even if such articles are of a slightly inferior quality to similar articles manufactured in Europe.

are of a slightly inferior quality to similar articles manufactured in Europe.

54. The *Hitavadi* Calcutta of the 13th September cannot regard the official reply to the Indian Engineering Associa-

is required on the part of Government in this matter of the promotion of countrymade industries. Let the commercial bodies of the country agitate in the matter.

Of sourse, there has been some improvement in the attitude of Government in regard to this matter as compared with the past, but what we want is that the major part of the stores it now purchases in England should be bought in India.

that no provision has been made, in the revised rules regarding the supply of stores in Government offices, making it compulsory for subordinate officials to purchase locally the stores that are available in India. No doubt the value, up to which articles manufactured in India may be purchased, has been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750, but this is not likely to do much good, since officers who did not

purchase these stores under the old rules are not likely to purchase them now.

56. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 14th September referring to the recently published parliamentary papers on the Hoti-Mardan case, writes that there are signs that a conflict between the judiciary and the executive is impending. It is surprising that Government should have thus severely criticised a High Court

SRI SRI VISHBU PRIYA-O-AWANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Sept. 12th, 1912.

HITAVADI, Sept. 18th, 1918.

DAILY BRABAT MITTA, Sept. 17th, 1912,

BASUMATI, Sopt. 14th, 1912. Judge. The point is many the new facts now address in defence of the police were not placed before the Judge at the time of the trial of Who is to plane for that? SireD. Divers cannot be expected to make inference from decits not within his knowledge. It cannot be just also for the rescutive to criticise severely, the sjudiciary in this dashons it will have a tendency to impaint latter's independence.

The Briefri Kicken Priye obtained Bashra Patrikes (Calcutta) of the The Hotel-Mardan ottes. 12th September says that the papered published by the Government of India about the elioti-Mardan case will have the effect of weekening the people's faith in the highest courts.

of judicature in the lands of the Berisal of the 9th September referring to 58. The Berisal Historical Banisal of the 9th September referring to District Magistrate of Bakerganj of Bakerganj says that Mr. Cowan, being a junior officer, is not likely to remain in this post for a long time. This is a district which requires a senior officer as District Magistrate. And the frequent

changes of incumbents in this post cannot conduce to good administration.

59. The Hitarical Coloutta of the 18th September writes 1

the leading figures in the Midnapore case, has dropped off from Bengal like a fruit dropping down from the toddy palm and fallen into Bihar, the land of stees and of celasms. This is pleasing both to Mr. Weston and to the Bengalise For Rihar is a healthier place affording ample opportunities for satisfying the spirit of arrogance of power. The Biharis will not perhaps give Mr. Westonni very cordial welcome just now Well, anyhows Mr. Weston has gained his experience in Bengal and will not abuse the opportunities for showing his ability which Bihar will afford the same of the superience in Bengal and will not abuse the opportunities for showing his ability which Bihar will afford the same of the superience in Bengal and will not abuse the opportunities for showing his ability which Bihar will afford the same of the superience in Bengal and will not abuse the opportunities for showing his ability which Bihar will afford the same of the superience in Bengal and will not abuse the opportunities for showing his ability which Bihar will afford the same of the superience in the superience in Bengal and will not abuse the opportunities for showing his ability which Bihar will afford the superience in the sup

PRITA-O- AWANDA BASAR PAPRINA, Sept. 18th. 1818.

BARISAL HIPARENI, Sopt. 9th, 1914,

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educated Fengali Babs, who is ossily deluded by playthings, brages accomplishments of others, asstars duraNI-AVIs personal sorbition f

60.00 The Tippers Guide . [Comille] of the 10th September publishes the

Affairs in Tippers State. All following detter to be before out look of at allege degral and odd Affairmaindthe Tipperse State have been die cussed in your paper for some time past, but your correspondents have not been a ble to hit upon the root cause of trouble of The ship of the Tippera State is swaying this side and that for want of a helmsman, just as a boat cannot remain steady during a storm unless there is an expert helmsman on it. Who but God can tell what will be the ultimate rend of it all it. The Maharaja has made over the work of government to his competent uncles The Maharaj-Kumar also is educated and intelligent possessing foresight and good character, but, owing to age and consequent mental and physical weakness, unable to regularly looks after the beliairens Ones of shiers two colleagues is an old effete olerk. pensioned officifrom the British service. 110 What does he know of managing a State for Herican only keep the letters; and spapers in the office in order. He had been so long! bed ridden for 520 edays in the month and living on an invalid of dietail Het managed t somehow to come to office every day leaning on his stick at Recently, how has abeen suffering a from a prolonged diseas, and is consequently in owe on long cleave one full payou The state of the Public Works Department in most pitiable. Adakt of rupees miss being spent each year, and yet Agartala continues in its old bad state. The State Engineer is a Rai Bahadur retired from British services owing to age, and afflicted with the gout : Mostvoof the days of the month he lis bed ridden and his subordinates fried from all loontibly feather their own nests all the time. An Examiner of Accounts had been appointed, but he has no work to do. If he makes an examination and publishes his remarks there will be serious troubles He sis prohibited from going out cinto the interior, or at any rate he is not seen to go dut into the mufassil! An able Vakil has been imported from British iterritory of or draming a system of laws; but so far, in the course of a whole year, there are no results apparent of his labours in that direction.

Household expensed comet to a lake of rapees a year and are controlled by Lake Karti, and intelligence this santispirited youth, but not quite able minutely to go into the account House recently got Mr. William to assist

TIPPENA GUIDA, Sopt. 10th, 1915,

·在京台北京市场 · 近日報等行

him, but, probably owing to the latter's ignorance of Bengali, he cannot be of much service. So there is a great deal of swindling and corruption going on. There are two Judges, but both are old and decrepit. One of them has his fingers cramped through too much writing. Another suffers incessantly from asthma. Are there not competent men available in the country to replace them?

As regards Chakla Rosnabad, a good many things have already been said. How then can the progress of the State be ensured? It is necessary to change the existing system of things promptly. The present Minister may continue to be at the head of affairs, but he requires two able assistants. The Public Works Department requires to be extricated from the alough into which it has fallen. Lalu Karta also requires an able and trustworthy assistant. Things in the mufassil are in a more lamentable state yet.

VI.—Miscellaneous, il in in a service of the servic

of seek to long to thou states bloodingered to key on to

NATAE, Bept, 17th. 1919,

The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 17th September lauds the spirit in which General Nogi has committed suicide on General Nogi's suicide. the occasion of his late Imperial Master's funeral. This supreme act of self-immolation on the part of the great hero of Port Arthur is a manifestation of the strong and healthy vitality which alone can make true loyalty or devotion to the person of the sovereign, regardless of all selfish considerations, flow vigorously in the veins of society, and the possession of which has made little Japan the vanquisher of great Russia. The ancient literature of the Hindus furnishes instances of self-immolation, similar to that of the Japanese General, occurring in times when national life was vigorous among them. But to compare the present-day English educated Bengali Babu, who is easily deluded by playthings, brags of the accomplishments of others, and gets the field of his personal ambition fertilised with the blood of innocent little boys, to compare him with the Japanese means madness and the height of impudence. If you want to know what Japan really is, to feel the moral of General Nogi's life, read the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, study the characters of the heroes therein depicted and asked in your paper for some time pass. in learn to admire and adore them.

BINAR PATRIKA, Sopt. 9th, 1912,

62. Referring to the recent floods in England, the Biber Patrika [Chapra] of the 9th September prays that England may be free from such calamities and be happy, for in her happiness lies our happiness and her misery means our misery.

63. In its leader of the 13th September, under heading noted in the margin, the Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta]

MITEA,

Bopt. 19th, 1912. Rnd of the Liberals.

d of the Liberals. writes :- a ban lamen desuposeon has o

LONG BELLEVILLE WAS A STR. THINK &

It appears the days of the Liberal party are now numbered. It has been losing ever since the general election in December 1910. Their defeat at Midlothian, hitherto a stronghold of that party, angurs ill for it. But the Liberals have to thank themselves for their discomfiture. The present is a Coalition Ministry which depends a good deal on the support of the Nationalists and the Labourites. Severe measures against the strikers and delay in taking action to counteract the consequences of the Osborne judgment offended the Labourites. The most fatal mistake, however, was their contesting Labour seats, for instance, at Crewe. This determined the Labour party to attack the strongholds of the Liberals, with the result that a Unionist gained a victory over them even in Midlothian. The end of the Liberal Government is, therefore, not far off. India, however, will feel no regret if the Unionists return to power, for they have at least the merit of frankly saying what they mean to do.

The Liberals came into power in 1906, and Saint Morley (now Lord Morley) became Secretary of State. This created great hopes in us, but an experience of the last six years has proved how vain they were. In fact, India had never so many calamities as during the present rule of the Liberals. Sage Morley, no sooner occupied the Secretary's chair than he began to set quite contrary to those very principles which he had advocated all his life, and at last took shelter in the House of Lords to save himself from the shafts of hard

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words of two brave well-wishers of India. The Regulations in the name of the so-called Reforms of the Legislative Councils have created enmity between the twocommunities, vis., the Hindus and Muhammadans, who had been peacefully living together as brothers. Persia and Purkey, which were on friendly terms with England, have become the sporting ground of Russia and Italy. The protests of Lord Curson and the other Unionist members failed to open their eyes to the mischief they had done. To enumerate all the evil doings of the Liberal Government would require a volume. We cannot, however, help recording, though with pain, the most objectionable doings of this party, and that is the disrespect shown to the Judiciary of this country. The Punjab Government, the Bengal Government and even the India Government are guilty of it. For all these reasons, India will not be sorry if the Liberal Government goes out. She will, however, be sorry for Ireland, which will surely lose the chance of getting Home Rule with the return of the Unionists to power, for India has suffered the evil consequences of having no Self-Government. There is, however, no help, the Liberals having themselves laid the axe at their feet.

In addition to the evils enumerated above, it is during the Liberal regime that India lost the liberty of the Press as well as speech. It is during this rule which considered punishment without a trial as a sin, that many an Indian was deported without a trial. Repressive laws like those passed in this rule were never made before. They could have some justification if they had been in force during the time of unrest, but they have been given a permanent place on the Statute Book of the country. So had it not been for the love with which His late Majesty King Edward and His Majesty King George looked upon the Indians no one could say to what else India would

have been driven to.

The London Times and PenIslamism.

The London Times and PenIslamism as calculated to impair the loyalty of Indian Moslems. The idea of such danger is quite unfounded. As to the assertion that the Moslem request for British interference in Persia is tantamount to a demand to control British policy, well, England in the past befriended many weak nations and that is why Moslems make this request for British help in Persia. But, of course, since the birth of the "Imperialistic" spirit, those old ideals have ceased to animate Englishmen.

65. Anent the following passage in the speech of Babu Debiprasad Khetan, attorney-at-law, on the occasion of the Englishman's anxiety. stone ceremony of the Marwari foundation College in Calcutta on Sunday last, viz., "the goal of the inhabitants of India should undoubtedly be to form one Indian nation, one united whole, etc.," has, says the Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 18th September, upset the mind of the poor Englishman—our Koilaghat contemporary. "If a wealthy and commercial people like the Marwaris who hold the whole trade with Europe in their hands should educate their children with a view to form one Indian nation what would be our fate?! This idea has quite confused the Englishman. Our contemporary says that Indians may entertain the high ideal of a nationality but not the Marwaris; as if the Marwaris are not Indians. Will it advise the merchants of Manchester to give up the idea of English nationality and English politics and devote their whole energy to cotton-spinning only?. We realize the anxiety of the English man, but it should have its wits about it even when it is anxious. The rule is "Talk a hundred things but do not commit them to paper."

British Government is always excessively eager to keep the self governing colonies pleased. If Indian subjects are equal to British Colonial subjects, why are Indians being treated differently? Why, at a time when peace is being restored to the country, should Lord Crewe by his statement about the impossibility of India ever getting Colonial Self-Government, try to put a check on Indian aspirations? Why, at a time when the transfer of the Capital has caused dissatisfection, should he give new orders about the Aligarh and Benares Universities tending

HIPAVADI, lept, 18th, 1918,

DARLY BEAUAR MITTA, Sopt. 18th, 1913.

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to aggrerate popular discontent? In the interestated speace, these are things that should be attended to by Governments

The political teaching of the future and the political viewed of that paper, the Hilal.

Al-Hilal Calcutal of the Sthreetice;

Religion has been made the foundation stone of Ai-Hilat. The vente and external parts of a building, if ugly, may be changed and remodelled; but the foundation; cannot be changed. We look to the facts of men through the spectacle of religion. We have only the Koran with us and nothing else; We have one and only one light which is of the bright lamp (the Koran)

to see things. Remove it from us and we are blindy mas ed 1979

You ask me to separate politics from religion, but if we do so what else shall be left to us? We receive our political teaching from religion. In our opinion, every human conception including that of politics derived from any source but the Koran is heresy. We are sorry that you have never seen Islam in its true light, otherwise you would not have felt the necessity of bowing down your head at the doors of the Government, or of adopting the political creed of the Hindus. You would have learnt everything from the same book which helped you once to teach everything to the people of the world. Islam has brought you a perfect and complete law for human beings. It would not have its followers go a begging at the doors of others for morality or politics, seenlar education or religious teaching. In abort, we say that the real mission of the Al-Hilal is to call on the Muhammadans to follow the Koran and the Prophet in all their acts and ways. In every sphere of life it would like to see them as Musalmans pure and simple.

As to the other question whether the Muhammadans should follow the course they have already adopted in politics, or ask the Government to carve out a course for them, or whether they should follow the Moderate or the Extremist party of the Hindus, the Al-Hilal has to say that there is yet another course which the Musalmans should, in its opinion, follow. They should neither follow the Government nor the Hindus but follow God. Islam is too high to allow its followers to imitate the Hindus or any other nation in their politics. Nothing can be more shameful for the Muhammadans than to imitate others, for they have been made to be the leaders of men and not their followers. Therefore, the Al-Hilal enjoins upon the Muhammadans neither to place undue confidence in the Government, nor to learn a lesson from the Hindus on politics. They should follow the right path carved out for

them type Islam.

(1) The first principle of Islam is that no order except that of God

should be binding on them!

(2) The Musalmans are the chosen of God and His Deputy on this Earth, so they should realize their position and, giving up dejection and fear, learn self-respect and independence.

(3) God has made them a just and moderate people, so their actions

should all be based upon Justice and Moderation.

(4) The Muhammadans are a message (messenger) of peace to the world. They have raised their swerds only in support of peace. Therefore, if misshief and revolt are crimes with other people, they are sin with the Musalmans. The wicked and the rebel have been crushed down by the wrath and vengence of Godu

evil. They should, therefore, be ready to help those who do good, whether

they be the Government or the people.

Musalmans to try to obtain liberty to which they have a right and not to rest till they get a parliamentary Government, a thing which their religion demands.

The Government should also remember that, if we become true Musalmans, we would be doing as much good to the Government as to our neighbours. It should not forget that when we become true Musalmans we shall have the Koras in our hands, and the hand which will be thus occupied will not be able to hold bombs or revolvers. But it should at the same time bear in mind,

Mirevans. Sept. 13 . . est

lept, 8th, 1912.

that, if Islam has taught us to grant liberty to others, it has also taught us to obtain it from others. We believe that it is God's will that people be free to rule over themselves. Europe has acquired freedom under the same principle. We ask from England the same thing to get which she herself was, till recently.

very restless. mis to an alguno out list me If we shall follow the politics as defined by Islam we shall once more become a powerful, dauntless and fearless people, ever ready to say the truth for we fear none but God. But on account of the very same principles of Islam the Government and the law need not be anxious on our account. Our agitation would be within the bounds of law. The leaders, who have up to this time been trying to lull the Musalmans into sleep, have been merely increasing our hidden sore, but when we adopt this policy our wounds would be on our faces and it would not, as before, go on increasing under the skin merely to injure the peace; of the country. We shall carry on agitation and make no secret of it. The Government should, therefore, let us alone, so that we may be Musalmans, as without this we would be of no use either to ourselves or to the world.

68. Referring to Sir Henry Prinsep's letter published in the Nineteenth Century regarding the incompetence of District District Judges. Judges in India, the Daily Bharat Mitra Calcutta of the 13th September says, this is one of the reasons why the Indians are opposed to the appointment of Civilians as Judges, and want separation of the

Executive and Judicial services: 69. The Nihar Contai wof the 10th September says that Mr. Justice

Fletcher and Mr. K. B. Dutt have won the respect and gratitute of all Bengalis by the creditable

K. B. Dutt. manner in which they judged and conducted the case, respectively. But for the courageous stand which Mr. K. B. Dutt took against official oppression at a great risk of his personal safety, the situation at Midnapore would have been deplorable. A few Anglo-Indian newspapers are no doubt speaking ill of him and Mr. Justice Fletcher, but the loud praise of the people of the country are giving them from all quarters has drowned their feeble voice.

70. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 13th September cordially supports the action of the recent Town Hall meeting in The recent Town Hall meeting voting an address of thanks to Mr. K. B. Dutt for and Mr. K. B. Dutt. his services in connexion with the Midnapore

HITAVADI. Sept. 13th, 1918.

DAILY BHARAT

Sept. 13th, 1919.

NIHAR. Sept. 10th, 1913,

case.

Mr. Justice Fletcher and Mr.

The Barisal Hitaishi [Barisal] of the 9th September, in praising Mr. K. B. Dutt, speaks of the dire days in Midnapore Mr. K. B. Dutt. when the Raja of Narajole and others had been thrown into prison. The whole horizon was at the time enveloped in an im-It was Mr. K. B. Dutt who shone amidst that dense penetrable darkness. gloom like a radiant star, and held aloft an illumining lamp which shed a steady light amidst that storm-swept atmosphere. He it was who re-assured the Midnapore people and saved them, who, else, would now be burning on the funeral pyre? It is impossible fully to realize the terrible nature of the situation at Midnapore, at the present time. Midnapore would have been rendered desolate if Mr. K. B. Dutt at that time proved selfish. But for an unselfish, brave and efficient helmsman like him, Midnapore would have sunk to the bottom of the sea. And such is the man who is now unjustly being attacked by the Judges. Well, he is the more dear to his people for that attack. All praise to this glory of the Bengali race, whom no amount of harassment and threats could dissuade from the path of duty. We bow to him in all reverence as a shining gem worthy to be placed on our heads. May God grant him long life to enjoy for ever the esteem and regard of his compatriots.

72. Referring to the list: placed on the table of the House of Commons anent the number of Capital sentences passed in the Death sentences in India. different provinces of India during 1911, and the number of such sentences commuted or quashed on appeal or by the Government, the Samay Calcutta of the 13th September notices that about 25 per cent. of death sentences passed in lower courts are commuted or quashed on appeal and that Bengal has the lowest number of death sentences.

BARIISAL ETTASHI Sept. 9th, 1912,

> BAMAY. Sept. 13th, 1912

Bengal, therefore, in spite of all that the Anglo-Indians may say against her, has the smallest number of perpetrators of brutal crimes.

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HINDI BANGAVASI, Sept. 16th, 1912. 73. Referring to the growth of strained relations between the Biharis and the Bengalia. and the Bengalia since the separation of Bihar from Bengal, the complaint of the Biharis that Government is appointing Bengalis to posts for which competent Biharis are available, and the activity of the Bengalis in purchasing land at Ranchi to increase their influence in Bihar, as well as the englishman's sarcastic remark that "Indians are trying to spread brotherhood in this way," the Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 16th September asks if no plan can be devised to restore good feeling between the Bengalis and the Biharis?

DAILY BRARAT MITRA, Sept. 18th, 1913. of the 18th September, of the Benares district

The amalgamation of the being amalgamated with Bibar and made the Benares District.

Capital of the new province, because it says Sir Charles Bayley is deadly against Patna being made the Capital. No doubt, Benares is far superior to Patna in all respects but Sir. Charles Bayley, it hopes, should give up the idea of making it a Capital, for it is on the extreme western border of the province and far removed from Orissa; besides, it is

doubtful if the people of Bihar would like the change.

MITHILA MIHIR, Sept. 4th, 1912. 75. The Mithila Mihir [Darbhanga] of the 14th September hopes that all the Musalmans of India will follow the example of their brothers of Rohtak in giving up cowslaughter which is the only cause of conflict between Hindus and Musalmans. If refraining from cow-slaughter had been against the tenets of the Muhammadan religion, the Amir of Kabul would not have told the Muhammadans not to kill that animal, when he visited this country five year ago.

DATEY BHARAT MITRA, Sept. 13th, 1912.

The export of Indian cloth to China, the Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 12th September says that every one oppresses the poor and helpless. Although the Indian export is much less than the export from England it must be remembered that the Indian trade in cloth with China is the very life of many Indian mills. If, therefore, there has been a decrease in it there is no reason, why no measures should be taken to maintan it. The artificial value of the rupee has mainly to do with the decrease but the Government of India is a gainer by the policy which is opposed to the rules of political economy. India has to suffer for it.

UNIVA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA, Sept. 7th, 1912. [Balasore] of the 29th August, that the Director of Public Instruction of Bihar and Orissa at the Public Instruction approved.

An advice of the Director of Public Instruction of Bihar and Orissa at the time of his last visit to the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack, advised the boys of the Bengali community domiciled in Orissa to identify themselves with the Uriyas, and to read Uriya as their mother tongue, without which they would not be eligible for Government appointments, the Utkıldipika [Ccuttack] of the 7th September supporting the views expressed by the Director observes that it is not meet on the part of Government to recognize him as an Uriya who out of vainglory is not ready to identify himself as such.

UTRALDIPISA, Sept. 7tb, 1918. 78. The Utkaldipika [Cuttack] of the 7th September on noticing an article Retention of Orissa under the Which appeared in the Hindu Patriot [Calcutta] Calcutta High Court recombeaded "the wailings from Orissa," thanks the paper and joins the latter in its prayer to Government that if, in order to maintain the equilibrium of the balance, it be not considered expedient to restore Orissa to the Bengal Government, much inconvenience of the Uriya people might be removed if their country be retained, as at present, under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court.

The Governor of Bengal on reply of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal to the addresses presented to him at Rajshahi, pertaining to the necessity of forming Union Committees for the improvement of public health and supply of good drinking-water in the muffasal. Without such Committees a District Board cannot pay sufficient attention to the various wants of the different parts of a district. As education has already made some progress and Chaukidari Panchayets have been formed, there cannot possibly be felt lack of able men for membership in such Committees.

UPKALDIPIKA, Sept. 7th, 1912.

80. A correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 7th September, Hakim Saikh Wazudulla Senapati by name, writes to the paper that he is informed from reliable sources that at about noon on the 1st August last

UTKALDIPIKA. Sept. 7th, 1913.

the Khatbinsahi Police in the Cuttack town extorted three bundles of faggot from one Chintamani Raut, an inhabitant of Naranpur in the Patia Killa, while coming with a cart-load of fire-wood for sale, and that the cartman, on demanding the proper price of these bundles, was threatend by a Muhammadan constable to be sent up under Act V and he received a severe slap on his cheek. On a complaint being made to the District Superintendent of Police, an enquiry has been ordered. Another cartman of the same village, Nidhi Biswal by name, was taken in custody by the head-constable of the Puri Ghât outpost in the Cuttack town on the 3rd instant, on the frivolous pretext of making his cart stand on the public road while delivering a few bundles of fire-wood to a purchaser. The editor remarks that complaints of police oppression on poor fire-wood vendors are often heard in this town, and it is regrettable that no remedial measures are taken.

UTKALDIPIKA, Sept. 7th, 1912.

Anent the award of a Government law scholarship to an Uriya student who passed the B. Sc. examination from Orissa law scholarships. the Presidency College, Calcutta, the Utkaldipika [Cuttack] of the 7th September writes that, while in consideration of the abolition of B. L classes from the Revenshaw College, Cuttack, law scholarships have been created by Government for the students passing from that institution, it is not meet to award one of the same to a student of the Presidency College, even if he be an Uriya. He who can afford to defray the expenses of reading for the B. Sc. degree at Calcutta cannot be presumed to be unable to pay for law education there. If it be argued that for want of B. Sc. classes in the Revenshaw College, the student was compelled to study at Calcutta, then the scholarship now awarded to him for the study of law should be regarded as a special scholarship. He who has passed the B. Sc. examination should read for some other higher examination than the B. L. Even if under such circumstances the Government consider it desirable that he should study law, a special scholarship and not one out of those created for the Revenshaw College students, should be awarded to him. The paper earnestly hopes that the Government will reconsider the matter and award a scholarship to the student of the Ravenshaw College who has been disappointed by its award to a student of the Calcutta Presidency College.

> URIYA AN NAVA-SAMVAD, Sept. 4th, 1912.

Criticism on a Settlement Circular.

Circular.

Circular of the Settlement Departement, William of the Settlement Departement Departe

"Formerly, where officers of two Settlements are found to have committed mistakes, relaying of Bhouria was adopted as the only means of ascertaining the truth. For instance, if a Bahal land was recorded as Mahal by mistake, it can be rectified only by relaying the Bhourias. This task of relaying Bhourias was left to Survey-knowing Amins. If the parties object to their finding, the trying officers would check it by local inspection. But lately, under orders of the Settlement Officers, Bhouria relaying has been entrusted to an officer not below the rank of a Sub-deputy. If A wants to have Bhouria relayed in respect of 10 or 20 decimals of land he will have to undertake the trouble of depositing some Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 as the pay and

allowance of an Assistant Settlement Officer. This being highly expensive, people have withdrawn many cases in which Bhouria relaying is necessary. We ask the authorities to reconsider this circular and to restore the previous practice for relaying the Bhouria."

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

Bengali Translator's Office, The 21st September 1912.

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REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 21st September 1912.

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NATIVE-OWNED ENGLIS | SYEWSPAPELIS IN DEMOSE.

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LIST

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1918.]

| No. | No. Name of Publication. | | Where published. | | Edition. | | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----------|-----|---|----------------------|--|
| 1 | "Amrita Basar Patrik | • " | Calcutta | | Daily | ••• | Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin | 1,600 to 4,000 | |
| 2 | "Bengalee" | ••• | Ditto . | ••• | Do. | - | Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy. | 6,5(0 to 8,500 | |
| 3 | "Hindoo Patriot" | ••• | Ditto | ••• | Do. | ••• | Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes. | 80 0 to 1,000 | |
| 4. | " Indian Beho" | ••• | Ditto | ••• | Weekly | ••• | Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha | ,600 | |
| 6 | "Indian Empire" | ••• | Ditto | | Do. | ••• | Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt | 2,000 | |
| 6 | "Indian Mirror" | ••• | Ditto | ••• | Daily | | Satyendra Nath Sen | 1,000 to 1,506 | |
| 7 | "Indian Nation" | ••• | Ditto | •• | Weekly | ••• | Noresh Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari. | 1,000 | |
| 8 | " Musalman" | ••• | Ditto | ••• | Do. | ••• | A. Rasul and 'M. Rahman | 1,000 to 1,500 | |
| 9 | "Reis and Rayyet" | ••• | Ditto | ••• | Do. | ••• | Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years | 400 | |
| 10 | "Telegraph" | *** | Ditto | | Do. | ••• | Satyendra Kumar Bose | 2,000 | |
| 11 | "Comrade" | ••• | Ditto | ••• | Do. | ••• | Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years. | 2,500 | |
| 12 | "Herald" | ••• | Dacca | | Do. | ••• | Pryo Nath Sen | | |
| 18 | "Bast" | ••• | Do. | | Bi-weekly | • | | ***** | |

[.] Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

PART II OF THE WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the List of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st June 1912.

| No. | Name of Publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|-------------|
| New | "Worlds Messenger" | No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakra- berty's Street. | Monthly (English). | Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 23 years. | 100 copies. |
| Do. | "Current Indian Cases" (a law paper). | No. 1-1, College Square, East. | Monthly (Eng- | Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 82 years. | Ditto. |

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Offer II. -Home Administration.

the destroy but increased and of betasions are also had and what betages to destroy the control base (a) -- Police are -- the process of the original and the second of the original and the second of the control of th

1566. A Silehar correspondent writes to the Herald on the Jagatsi case as follows:- " No doubt, the police have not come The Jagatsi case. out of the affair with their withers unwrung, but all the same the people living within the sone of the pernicions activities of Dayananda and his companions are rather inclined to be apologetic for all the shortcomings on the part of the police and to regard the dismantling of Dayananda's party as a graceful consummation which they all devoutly wished for. The people here will not mind the means, they will only look to the end. It is a mistake to suppose that Dayananda and his men had renounced the world and congregated for spiritual culture' or that they were 'sanyasis and their abode an Asram.' The Surma, of Silchar, has used very apt Bengali terms for them and their abode, which, I fear, will not be permissible in your paper. To tell you the truth, people here looked upon Dayananda and his men as a party of undesirables. The belief is that they were not gathered together by any religious instinct, but by a desire to live a life of libertinism, free from all control of society. Dayananda did not observe any rule of decency or caste or sex restriction in his kirtan. He did all he could to utilize it as a tempting advertisement to invite characteriess males and females to swell his ranks. Your readers may have well guessed the depth of feeling against him from the telegraphic report of the meeting published in your paper, in which the Hindus of Habiganj eschewed all connection with

him by declaring him excommunicated from the pale of society."

1567. In the course of its serial articles on the same case, the America

Basar Patrika considers that the official version Ibid. might have been forthcoming if the proceedings had been taken in court on the incidents of the 8th, or if the Deputy Commissioner had chosen to give his evidence. But as nothing of the sort has been done, the only way out of the ugly situation is by means of an open enquiry. Indeed, the journal is surprised that a ruler of Sir A. Earle's reputation for public sympathy and statesmanship has not yet shown any signs of reassuring the public mind on this score. Whatever the accuracy or otherwise of the detailed reports that the paper is publishing, it can, however, unhesitatingly say in the meantime that the punishments inflicted on the accused are unconscionably severe. When it is considered that it is the indiscreet action of the police that provoked the so-called riot, that it is the accused and not the officials that received all the hurts and wounds (in one case at least ending fatally), that they were subsequently made to work like bullocks at the oil-mills in spite of their wounds and disabled condition, the conclusion seems irresistible that the punishment has been out of all proportion to the so-called gravity of the offence committed by the accased.

1568. The Amrita Basar Patrika, in commenting on a long letter from a correspondent setting forth a series of charges against the executive officials of Muzaffarpur, writes that it is a pity that the Bihar Council has not been formed and is not sitting, otherwise an interpellation on the prosecution and persecution in Muzaffarpur would have elicited a number of very damaging facts and shown a scandalous state of affairs existing in the district. Muzaffarpur is a peaceful and quiet district and it really staggers one to think how it has been suddenly transformed into a criminal district. The Government would do well to enquire into the history of each case wherever punitive police has been quartered or men of position and respectability have been made special constables.

(b) - Working of the Courts,

1569. Commenting on the Hoti Mardan case, the Bengales writes:—" If
the Government thought it their duty to defend
their officers from what they regarded as unjust and
unmerited attacks, surely they owed something also to the Khan of Hoti Mardan,

HERALD,

PATRIKA, 19th Sept. 1918.

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whose character had, according to the highest judicial authority, been unjustly aspersed and who had been subjected to unnecessary indignities. Surely it is the duty of the Government-and it must be said to the credit of the Government that it has in the main recognised this duty—to hold the scales evenly between itself and its own officers on the one hand and the public on the other. The indignation which the Government feels when the conduct of any of their officers is impunged in a court of law ought to he alleviated by the knowledge that in quite as many cases as not it is non-official and not official gentlemen whose character is unjustly attacked, and who are subjected to treatment little remote from persecution. . . . In the present case the Government of India reserve all their sympathy for their own officers and have not a word of sympathy for the Khan and his men, who were honourably acquitted by the Bombay High Court. Surely in a country where the Government is the supreme authority and the supreme protector of all alike, this attitude on the part of the Executive is entirely indefensible and will justly merit condemnation alike from contemporaries and at the bar of history."

TELEGRAPH, 14th Sept. 1912.

"In view of the tremendous sensation of and serious allegations against responsible officers of Government in the The Hoti Mardan case. case of the Khan of Hoti Mardan," states the Telegraph, "the Government of India has done well to publish the text of its letter to the Secretary of State in connection with the promise of Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons to place the views of the rulers on the spot on the table of the House. The reader must be familiar with the details of the case, as also with the allegations made in the press and in the House of Commons on more than one occasion. We are glad that the Government has discussed the charges categorically. We also find nothing to complain of in the finding it has come to in respect of its officials. But there are two points which we cannot bring ourselves to view eye to eye with the Government. All through the long Despatch there runs a vein of sarcasm and a desire to sit in judgment over the decision of the Bombay High Court. This, we are firmly convinced, does not constitute a desirable position for the British Government to take up. The glory of the English constitution has always been that the law is above everything—even above Kings. And such being the actual state of things, no one would like the idea of the executive Government setting itself up as an appellate court over the decisions of properly constituted law courts, more so of the highest tribunal in the land."

INDIAN MIRROR, 18th Sep. 1912-

of India have acted wisely in publishing the correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the Hoti Mardan case. The correspondence clearly and satisfactorily refutes the untenable charges made against certain high officers. The comments of some of the Indian papers were altogether unjustifiable, and we notice that one of the Punjab organs is specially singled out for having offended in this connection. The Indian Mirror was one of the few journals that refused to ventilate unfounded and imaginary allegations. It is to be hoped that those of our Indian contemporaries who worked themselves into excitement over the imaginary wrongs of the Khan of Hoti Mardan, will learn to be careful in future. The Government of India have acted wisely in instituting an exhaustive enquiry and refuting the unfounded statements."

HINDOO PATRIOT, 16th Sept. 1913,

India's Despatch to the Secretary of State dealing with the case of the Khan of Hoti Mardan, the Hindoo Patriot remarks that it cannot be understood why in their very praiseworthy zeal to defend those of the officials who have been so unjustly maligned, the Government of India should have gone out of their way to sit in judgment upon the judgment of Justice Sir Dinsha Davur. There was absolutely no case against the Khan Bahadur. There was no evidence beyond the statements of the two girls, which, of course, required corroboration. Justice Davur had therefore no option but to let off the accused. There was no doubt a strong presumption of their guilt, but no Court would convict accused people on mere presumption or suspicion. As regards the question whether the procedure was correct or not, it is positively undignified—on the part of the

Government of India to present the appearance of publicly rejecting the finding of one of His Majesties Judges. It lowers the Judges, but it lowers Government more.

1573. In a long article on the same subject, the Amrita Basar Patrika writes:-" When the Imperial or Provincial Execu-Orticism of High Court Judgement. tive heads would not hesitate to sit in judgment upon the judicial findings of the highest legal tribunals and criticise them in official documents, it is but natural that their subordinates should take the cue from the former and follow in their footstep. This is how Mr. Douglas Straight, Inspector-General of Police in the United Provinces, refers to the result of a poisoning case just disposed of by the Allahabad High Court. In the district of Bijnor two men hired a socerer to cast spells upon an enemy and to compass his death. The three were last seen together in a garden. Some time later the bodies of the two men were found in a sugar cane field, and though the sorcerer was acquitted by the High Court, the sapient Inspector-General has no doubt that he poisoned his two clients for the money in their possession. But how did Mr. Straight find that there 'is no doubt' that the sorcerer had poisoned the two men? Was it by means of a stethoscope or a phychometer? Fancy the cheeky assurance of a police officer! A learned Judge of the High Court, after carefully going through the records of the case, found no evidence to convict the man; but Mr. Straight, who is not a judicial officer but 'a thief-catcher,' sits in judgment upon the latter and condemns his action! By the way, if judgments of judicial courts are allowed to be criticised in this hostile spirit by subordinate executive officers, will not the administration of justice in this country be ere long brought into contempt?"

1574. The Amrita Basar Patrika wonders if the public has been able to realize the full significance and import of the

extraordinary Bhagalpur case. It means that a gentleman of position, who is to all intents and purposes innocent, has been subjected to a series of harassing prosecutions and pursued with unrelenting fury by an unpropitious executive. And what was the brunt of his offence? It was simply this—that he sought to assert the primordial, elementary, natural right of a human being—namely, the right to manage his own properties; and because, after his patience was exhausted, he had the audacity to decline to appoint a European manager thrust upon him by the authorities, who treated him in a relentless manner as if he were a dacoit or a cut-throat. Now that the unfortunate victim of executive over-zeal has at last emerged from the throes of a persecution which, in the words of Justice Mukharji, was threatening to assume an "interminable character," the paper asks who is to compensate Babu Rajendra Narayan for his endless and unmerited sufferings? The cry of late, which has rent the skies and turned the whole world topsy-turvy, has been-" pay heavy compensation to officials who had come out victorious after a trial," though not a hair of theirs was touched thereby. And the too-obliging Government is not quite deaf to this cry for compensation owing to the so-called wrong done to its subordinate officers. But what compensation, what solace, what comfort, is to be offered to these victims of executive high-handedness, and by whom? What a pity the Government should forget that if it is their duty to take maligned officials under their wings, their far greater duty is to protect the people, who maintain them, from the oppression of their subordinates. Fancy the grim humour of the situation in regard to the case under notice. The hearts of the executive overflowed with the milk of human kindness for the raiyats said to have been oppressed by their zamindar, Rajendra Narayan, and they played the part of the good Samaritan by subjecting the latter to all sorts of trouble and

1575. On this case the Bengales writes:—"What would have happened if Rajendra Narain Singh, the appellant in this case, were a poor man, who had not the means to move the High Court? The whole machinery of the Government in the district had been set in motion to bind him down and to stamp him with the indeliable infamy of a badmash. A lesser man without his means would have been ruined. The High Court, and be it observed, a Vakil and a Barrister Judge saved him from an unmerited fate; and yet there are writers in the press who vilify the Vakil and Barrister Judges and demand a Commission of Enquiry. One almost loses one's self-restraint in alluding to disgraceful

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 18th Sept. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 14th Sept. 1912.

BENGALES, 14th Sept. 1912.

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attacks of this kind. Let a commission be appointed, and the Burrister and Vakil Judges will stand vindicated at the bar of public opinion. The decision this case opens up considerations of the greatest moment. It shows what enormous powers are vested in the Magistrate of the district, especially in regard to the provisions of section 110, and how these powers are, in many cases, liable to abuse. If the proceedings had not been quashed, and if the case had been heard at Bhagalpur, then, having regard to the interest which the District Magistrate had taken in it, would any subordinate Magistrate, we ask, have ventured to go against the views of his official superior? The man would have been bound down and a grave miscarriage of justice would have taken place; and it would have been talked of in every bazar in the Bhagalpur district that there was no justice to be had in the district when the Magistrate had made up his mind that a man was to be punished. The credit and honour of the Government has been saved by the intervention of the High Court, and the purity of British justice will now be in the mouth of everybody. . . The decision of the High Court will strengthen the demand for the sparation of judicial and executive functions. Magistrates who are apt to go wrong in the egregious fashion as they did in this case, ought surely not to be permitted to exercise even an indirect influence over the subordinate judiciary."

PATARIKA, 14th Sept. 1918

1576. The Amrita Bazar Patrika, in an article on the arrest and discharge of the Chief Judge of Porebunder State, comments Lilegal arrests. as follows:- "So the mountain in labour that was created out of the sensational arrest and hauling up of the Chief Judge of Porebunder has produced the proverbial mouse—not even a mouse but only a puff of wind. For it has added another to the list of abortive arrests and prosecutions hastily perpetrated and perhaps repented for at leisure. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has clearly laid down in his judgment releasing the Judge that 'the arrest of the accused was not authorised by law.' Now. may we ask a question or two of our myrmidons of the law and Government prosecutors? The Government has no want of first-class legal advisers. Why are therefore such sensational prosecutions hurled on the devoted heads of persons without patience, enquiry, consultation and deliberation? A case which is thrown out as based on an illegal arrest by the first tribunal before which it is brought, does not speak well of the care and patience of those responsible for its inception—for whom the 'agu lath, pichu bat' policy seems to have the strongest attractions."

BRUGALES, 13th Sept. 1912.

Referring to the opinion of Sir Henry Prinsep on the Vakil Raj. the Bengales remarks:—" The Bench and the Bar Vakil Baj. form parts of an organic whole for the administration of justice. This closeness of relationship between the two has to be realized by both Judges and the members of the Bar. We ask—Is this possible under the existing system, when the Bench in the meffusil is recruited from a close Service, accustomed on the whole to look upon the Bar as a nusiance, to which toleration need only be extended? What the feeling of the ordinary Civilian towards the Bar is may be judged from the recent article of Sir Henry Prinsep in the Nineteenth Century, in which he talks of the Vakil Raj in terms of ill-disguised dislike. When an ex-Civilian of the type of Sir Henry Prinsep could write thus, it is not difficult to infer the attitude of the bulk of Civilian Judges. The Public Service Commission will, we have no doubt, have something to say about the matter. But no tinkering and no modification of the existing system will improve the quality of our Civilian Judges, The remedy is plain and obvious. It is no other than what we have so often urged in these columns, viz., the recruitment of the Judicial Service from top to bottom from among the members of the Bar. This is already done in the case of the Provincial Judicial Service in Bengal, and with the most admirable results."

(c)-Jaile.

BEFGALRE, 18th Sept. 1912, 1578. Commenting on Sir Reginald Craddock's reply to the questions of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu regarding the suicide of Indu Bhusan Ray, the Bengales writes:—"It was, or at any rate ought to have been, perfectly obvious that the

fellow-prisoners of the deceased' would hesitate to speak the truth and the whole truth, except under assurances of some kind. And as regards the rest of the reply, its value clearly depends upon a reply to the question to which we have already referred more than once, namely, whether the enquiry was an independent one. In this connection we are sorry no member of the Council should have asked a question about the alleged lunacy of Ullaskar Datta or sought for information on the subject. It is undoubtedly necessary to know what the truth is in this matter, and, if the report is true, what explanation the authorities have to offer in regard to it. We can only hope some members of the Council will yet ask this question or that, at any rate, the Government themselves will be pleased to place at the disposal of the public whatever information they may possess or obtain as the result of an enquiry."

1579. On this subject, the Telegraph writes:—"The denial that the deceased was ever employed on Rambesh plant work or that he ever complained about the state of the inhuman treatment of political offenders in the penal settlement. The analy point that strikes us in this connection is that it is not denied that Indu

the inhuman treatment of political offenders in the penal settlement. The only point that strikes us in this connection is that it is not denied that Indu Bhusan did commit suicide. It is, therefore, incumbent on the authorities to find out what could have led him to take this rash step. If it was not the treatment accorded to him, there must have been cogent reason for the act, and the public are anxious to know what this could have been. We hope the Government will supplement the information already supplied by a communique dealing with this phase of the question."

dealing with this phase of the question."

1580. Referring to Ullaskar Datta, the Bengales writes to say that definite information has been received to the effect that Ullaskar Datta has really gone out of his mind.

As has been said already, there are one or two alleged facts connected with Ullaskar's lunacy which the journal will place at the disposal of the authorities if they make an enquiry into the matter. An enquiry, indeed, is urgently necessary, not only into this particular case, but into the whole state of things in the Andamans so far as it affects political prisoners. The fact that one political prisoner recently committed suicide, whatever might be the circumstances that led to it, coupled with this other fact, namely, the lunacy of another political prisoner, which has followed in such rapid succession, has created a painful impression in the public mind, and it is of the utmost importance that this impression should be removed. There must really be something rotten in the state of Denmark.

TELEGRAPH, 14th Sept. 1912.

BENGALES.

(d)—Education.

Chandpur High English School. pur High English School has been suffering very much for more than a year owing to its being located in scattered houses, the rooms of which are dark and damp and can ill accommodate the number of boys on the roll. If this state of things goes on for some months more, the health and education of the boys will be at stake. The inhabitants of Chandpur quite fail to see how the School Committee can be so indifferent towards such an important matter. They hope the educational authorities will take up the matter in right earnest and try to have the grievances removed as soon as practicable.

Muhammadan education in Hooghly district, the Rengalee is very glad to find that in this matter the leading Hindu gentlemen of the district have joined hands with leading Muhammadan gentlemen. The

fact is, indeed, significant and is proof not only of the existence of cordial relations between the two communities, but of the recognition on the part of both that the cause of education is one and indivisible, and that whatever makes for the intellectual advancement of one part of the community, makes for the advancement of the whole.

HERALD. 16th Sept 1912.

BENGALES, 19th Sept. 1912.

(e)-Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

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TELEGRAPH, 14 h Sept, 1913.

In connexion with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, the Telegraph observes that from the present attitude of Mr. Improvement Bompas, it is not believed that the poor rate-payers Scheme. are likely to have much, if any, sympathy. It enquires why they are to be relentlessly relieved of their patrimony or self. acquired property and sent to find whatever accommodation they can secure to shelter the heads of themselves and their families. What their difficulty would be may be gathered from the fact that though they are to be packed out, bag and baggage, from their ancestral homes, they may not expect to obtain the price of the same before their ejection. Fairness demands, if the people are to be bundled out of home and hearth for prices the Trust alone believes adequate, that they should first be paid the amounts they may be entitled to and then given sufficient time to make their arrangements before they are obliged to leave. Unfortunately it is suspected that only short notice is to be given to them, and such a course would not only be unfair, but absolutely unjust. No nation in the world is so wedded to home and home associations as the Indian; in no other country of the world is the population so permanent, families, even the humblest of the humble occupying the same homestead for generations and centuries. To turn an Indian out of home is the worst calamity that can befall him; and such being the case, to ignore this fact and trample upon this national feeling is sure to be regarded as the greatest wrong that can be heaped on the people.

BESGALES. 14th Sept. 1913.

remarks:—"Unless it is the intention of the authorities to fan the flame of discontent in an area which is comparatively free from unrest, they must really cry halt to any schemes of improvement that they may have in contemplation for Bhowanipur. For the improvement which they would effectuate here would be only another name for wholesale annihilation; and we may tell the authorities that we are not going to accept such a fate without a struggle for all that we are worth! Not all the authority of a legislative enactment will reconcile us to a reform which palpably cannot be supported on bond fide public grounds."

AMBITA BASAR PATRIKA, 14th Sept. 1912. Bengal, observes that a tank, to be of use for drinking purposes, must cost between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. This is beyond the power of an ordinary raiyat. The water problem is only a question of money. Where is this to come from? Babu Gobinda Chunder justly remarks that when the landlords and the agriculturists are asked to supply their own drinking water, they naturally "resent the idea of paying taxes" over again for a work for which they already pay the roadcess. The only way to grapple with the problem successfully, is to devote the bulk of the road-cess fund to the digging of tanks and sinking of wells, say, for 10 or 15 years.

f) - Questions effecting the land.

MINDOO PATRIOT 14th Sept. 1912, Damodar floods.

Damodar floods.

Damodar floods.

Damodar and Rupnarayan rivers annually devastating the rich fields of the western parts of the districts of Hooghly, Howrah and Burdwan, require the immediate notice of the Government of Bengal. This, in fact, is one of the first, if not the first demand the people are entitled to make from the decentralized Local Government, the question of adopting remedial measures to mitigate the damages, caused by the Damodar and the Rupnarayan floods, being a long-standing one. It is a good sign of the times that, with the recent administrative changes, the attention of our Government has been directed to the improvement of rivers.

As regards the removal of such a powerful cause of disaster as the floods, nothing has been done in Western Bengal. For good or evil, the King has again kindly united our 'East and West,' but the West Bengal people legitimately expect something to be done for them."

(g)-Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

Steamer service. Dibrugarh are the most irregular of all the steamers of any line in this quarter. The timings are followed more in the breach than in the observance. This causes the greatest trouble to the passengers who are to travel by the railway from Jagannathganja or from Fulchari. They are put to serious inconvenience when they arrive at the above stations after the departure of trains, which is almost of daily occurrence. The litigant public lose their suits for their inability to attend the courts on appointed dates, and those who are to see the officials on important business cannot see them at the appointed time Thus every arrangement is dislocated. It is meet that the attention of Government should be drawn to this to remedy the various sources of inconvenience and trouble

Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway. have perhaps beaten their own record of accidents with three derailments in less than six hours on the 15th instant. Now to what is the frequency of accidents due? One can only infer that the railway must be very busy in reaping a profitable harvest; for the company in their attempt to cope with the jute traffic, totally disregard the passengers' comfort and convenience. Indeed, it is often seen that passenger carriages are used for the purpose of carrying goods, whereas those for whom they are meant seldom finding standing accommodation."

18th Sept. 1913.

16th Sept. 1912.

(h) - General.

The Bengales writes:—"It is a misfortune that the Government of India is not in touch with educated public opinion Public opinion. and that the traditions of the Home Office are the reverse of being progressive. We mean no reflection upon the present Home Member; but it is the simple truth to say that he comes from a province where there is no Legislative Council and no Council Regulations, and where public opinion is hardly a factor to be reckoned with. There is one demand which the educated community of Bengal have put forth with remarkable persistency, and it is this—that the graduates of the University of a certain standing should have a vote. It is true that the Calcutta University returns a member to the Provincial Council. But that vote is not of the graduates of the University. The University, as at present constituted, is to all intents and purposes an officialized body, 90 per cent. of the members being nominated by Government. We understand that a recommendation was made to the effect that graduates of the University of a certain standing should be associated with the members of the Senate in the exercise of the franchise. The Government of India, we learn, has negatived this recommendation. The educated community in Bengal cannot permit themselves to sit idle over this rejection of a proposal so vital to their interests. They will now demand, not association with the Senate in the exercise of the franchise of the University, but that a separate vote should be given to them. The demand will go forth from the entire body of the graduates of Bengal. They cannot submit to the slur-for it is a slur-which has been cast upon their body. The graduates being the products of English education are, in a special sense, the creation of the Government. It is a bitter irony of fate that the Government should ignore a body of men, whose existence is due to its own beneficent institutions and its civilizing influences."

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disguising the fact that the Government of India is fast losing the popularity which it had won by the modification of the partition and the great Despatch of the 25th August 1911. Conciliation has been the watchword of Lord Hardinge's Government, but we regret to have to notice that some of the recent acts of the Government of India run directly counter to its declared policy. We have referred to some recent measures which have come as an unexpected shock upon the educated community and we desire to state them seriatim. They are (1) the Government

BENGALES, 18th Sept. 1912.

communiqué on the Hoti Mardan case; (2) the reply of the Home Member to the question on the separation of judicial and executive functions, refusing to give any information as to what the Government proposes doing; (3) the unsatisfactory attitude of the Government of India in regard to the Council Regulations; and (4) the widespread belief that the political prisoners in the Andamans are not properly treated. As regards the Hoti Mardan case, we do not desire to repeat the criticisms which we have already made. But from every part of the Indian continent and from every responsible organ of educated public opinion, there have come the note of protest and the expression of regret that the Government should have pitted itself against the High Court of Bombay and have used language in which the element of feeling predominates over that of reason. . . . As regards the demand for information in regard to the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions, the silence of Government is inexplicable—it is hardly courteous to the community. Recent events have brought this question to the forefront among public considerations. In Bengal, two Town Hall meetings have been held in the course of a month's time urging the speedy introduction of this reform. The Town Hall meetings have been followed by other public meetings held in the muffasal towns. There is a great and a rising volume of feeling behind this movement. The Home Member in the serene atmosphere of Simla quietly ignores it all and declines all information on the subject. The reply has been received with a sense of disappointment, not unmixed with amazement, as being so entirely in conflict with the policy of Government which is to take the people into confidence. . . As regards the Council Regulations, educated India is watching with eager expectancy the modifications that may be introduced in the light of experience. Deep will be their disappointment if they find that the Regulations remain practically the same. We have been informed of the rejection by the Government of India of the proposal to associate the graduates of Bengal of a certain standing with the Senate in electing the University member. The graduates will not acquiesce in this rejection of a claim which is so fair and moderate. Already there is a stir among them; and the Government will hear more about the matter. Lastly, we come to the treatment of political prisoners in the Andamans. A few months ago, one of these prisoners, Indu Bhusan Roy, committed sucide; and now comes the report which has been confirmed that Ullaskar Datta, another political prisoner, has gone mad. Two cases, of this kind, coming one after another in less than three months' time, point to the conclusion that there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark. We are glad to learn that the Government has directed an enquiry; but is it to be of the usual official order—an enquiry held by the department which will justify the work of the department? Such an enquiry will not give public satisfaction. It ought to be an independent enquiry, a non-official being associated with it. But if this cannot be done, the enquiry should at least be held by an independent officer, wholly unconnected with the department."

AMBITA BAZAB PATRIKA, 17th Sept. 1912.

1591. The Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:—"If it be a criminal offence for a zamindar not to entertain the services of a Administration of the Court of European at the dictation of the authorities, what Wards in Bihar. member of the landed aristocracy in Bihar is safe,

not only from executive harassments, but also the chance of being lodged in jail? It would be an interesting study could the Government of Bihar be persuaded to publish a statement showing the number of Europeans who are in charge of estates in that province, which are either under the Court of Wards or whose owners are yet alive. The Bihar patriots, instead of frittering away their energies in holding Congresses and Conferences and abusing the Bengalis, would do well to extricate these vast estates from the grip of European managers and replace them by their own capable men."

1592. The Bengalee, in an article on the "Bhagalpur Gazetteer," writes:-"Babu Rash Behari Mandal is accused of The " Bhagalpur Gazetteer." being conscious that 'he could not escape conviction for forgery, and so he applied for the transfer of this estate to the Court of Wards. Is it not a gross libel upon Babu Rash Behari Mandal to say that he knew that he was a forger and that he would be convicted as such? The allegation amounts to nothing more or less than a declaration in a Government publication that Babu Rash Behari Mandal is an unconvicted forger. Whether Babu Rash

BENGALER. 19th Sept. 1912. Behar perso ment being Behar We k man, librai again in th publi asper made of the conti by in consi Cong the grav We l in it the the (quie gres mov it ca suite it pl Gov that then 'Ga

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Behari Mandal will seek for reparation for the wrong done to him is perhaps a personal matter. But whether he does so or not, we protest against a Government publication, which has an authority beyond that of the District Magistrate. being made the organ of such aspersions. Again and again was Babu Rash Behari Mandal saved by the High Court from the wrath of the local officials. We know not what his offence was; but we know this, that he was a Congressman, a man of independence, who refused to give a plot of land for a local library in honour of a local official, and that the series of proceedings instituted against him have nearly brought about his financial ruin. There was a time in the history of Bengal when reflections against local zamindars used to be published in the local 'Gazette.' We know of a Maharaja who was thus aspersed. But he was not a man who would quietly acquiesce in charges publicly made against him; and he protested and agitated, and since then the publication of these allegations has been dropped in Bengal. But why should they be continued in Bihar? Is there no public man in Bihar who will call attention by interpellation or otherwise to this unfair practice, which is not, indeed, consistent with the dignity of a great Government? . . . The Provincial Congress Committee at Bhagalpur is charged with having of late (the date of the 'Gazetteer' is 1911) become 'a centre for seditious agitation.' No graver charge could have been levelled against a Congress organization. We know that it is absolutely unfounded; for if there was an atom of truth in it, the local official who inspired the paragraph would not have spared the organization or its principal promoters. It is unfair to the Congress that a charge like this should have been stealthily made in a quiet corner of a 'Gazetteer' which few care to read. The Bhagalpur Congress Committee and the Bihar Reception Committee ought, we think, to move in the matter. Either the charge should be proved, which we know it cannot be, or the passage publicly expunged from the 'Gazetteer' with a suitable apology. The loyal character of the Congress, the useful part which it plays in guiding public opinion, and perhaps in moulding the policy of the Government in important matters, has been recognized. We trust that the leaders of the Congress and especially those in Bihar will bestir themselves to have the passage to which we have referred expunged from the 'Gazetteer."

Bengali officers in Bihar and Orissa.

Bengali officers in Bihar and Orissa were invited by the Government to go there, as there were not sufficient number of natives of the province in service to fill all the posts. It would really be hard on them if they are now considered aliens in the matter of appointments and all prospect for their children in the province be shut up. In justice to them, they should be considered as having acquired a domicile in the province and be allowed

equal privilege with the children of the soil. They will be strangers in Rengal for all practical purposes and be not known to the Bengal officials, so that there

will be no chance of their children obtaining appointment in the Provincial Service in this Presidency either.

BENGALEN, 19th Sept. 1912,

III. - LEGISLATION.

The Delegation Bill. Withdrawing the Delegation Bill. The Bill proposed to delegate a number of important powers and functions which at present can be exercised only by the Government of India to the several Local Governments. It is a matter of common knowledge that the public do not want such delegation of power at present and would not have it so long as the Local Governments are not more amenable to the control of public opinion than they now are. Naturally they were opposed to many of the provisions in the Bill. The power of deportation which by general consent is a dangerous power, and which even the Government of India have not been able to use rightly, was proposed to be delegated to the Local Governments. Such a proposal was bound to be strongly condemned by public opinion. The Regulations conferring this power upon the Government of India were described

BREALES, 18th S pt. 1918. by a high authority as lawless law. To have delegated this exceptional and extraordinary power to the Local Governments would have been tantamount to taking away the only safeguard which exists at present, however feeble and ineffective it may be in its actual operation. The time for such a Bill is not yet.

AMBITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 18th Sept. 1912.

On the same subject, the Amrita Basar Patrika asks why the Delegation Bill was introduced if it were to be The Delegation Bill. dropped afterwards? What a waste of public time and public energy! And the waste of public time means the loss of public money. The Calcutta High Court has recently been severely taken to task by the Anglo-Indian papers under the leadership of the Times for the delay in disposing of certain political cases and thereby causing an inroad on the public exchequer; but the learned Judges were quite helpless in the matter as they had to examine hundreds of witnesses and were bound to follow certain complicated procedure which takes a good deal of time. The Government of India, on the other hand, make and unmake laws, and therefore are practically above all legislative enactments. Yet they waste time and energy for nothing; and there is not one Anglo-Indian paper to point out that they have no justification, like irresponsible people, for introducing measures at their sweet will and then withdrawing them with a light heart, utterly ignoring the fact that the value of the time at their disposal is simply incalculable. Indeed, only a single day's expenditure for their maintenance, including the pay of the Viceroy, the Executive Members and other high officers, the cost of the establishments, etc., comes up to a pretty heavy Curiously enough, this useless waste of time and energy was incurred in the name of preventing "the wasteful expenditure of time and energy." There is thus a grim humour surrounding the measure which will no doubt be very much appreciated by the people. The journal's contention is that the Government should never formally introduce a Bill in the Council unless it has become thoroughly conversant with its defects through public criticism. Power, when it emanates from a superior source, serves useful ends, and its keen edge is not then so much felt both for the skilful handling it receives and the public good expected to result from its exercise. But power, delegated to an inferior party, is quite a different thing; it then comes down to an agent who, as a subordinate, lacks the necessary virtues for seasoning it and is thus apt to let it loose in all its naked severity. Power, therefore, should not only be in the hands of a superior person, but be always exercised with an absolute desire to do good. Otherwise it is apt to do evil. In this country, delegated power has, from time immemorial, been held in dread and contempt. This is quite evident from the popular sayings and verses which enshrine the wisdom and experiences of a nation. Viewed in this light, the Delegation Bill could not be looked upon by the people as an innocuous piece of legislation, as power after its descent acquires a formidable character somewhat like the growing acceleration of falling bodies. There are no doubt certain powers the delegation of which to subordinate authorities does not matter much, nay, they may be made on the ground of administrative convenience and efficiency. But when it is proposed to transmit to them powers that the Legislature did not think it safe before to arm them with, the public cannot help having their misgivings as to what it all means.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BESGALES, 18th Sept. 1912. Distinction between Hindus and a Hindu and a Muhammadan as regards admittance into the Government service is a creation of the partition of Bengal, and now since the latter is over, should its effect still continue—specially in the Education Department, where no favouritism should be encouraged? So long as the remnant of the old Director of Public Intruction's office at Dacca continues—specially with its old staff, which has become thoroughly saturated with the idea of Muhammadan favouritism—the Hindu public of East Bengal will have many things to complain of. The journal begs respectfully to invite the attention of

Mr. Küchler to these grievances. It would be a very good arrangement for the present if the Director could see his way to order that the educational institutions and the public of East Bengal should send all their communications direct to his Calcutta office, for disposal by himself, or by his assistants with his instructions, so that the public may be spared the whims of the Dacca office.

1597. The Beng les, in an article on the Swadeshi Mela, remarks:—" The principles of liberty, fraternity and equality, which

were the watchwords of the French Revolution, have ever since moulded the life of the French nation. Nowhere are class distinctions more thoroughly discredited and the principle of equality more rigidly upheld than in France. The principle has entered the blood of the nation. So the "swadeshi" cult—the passion for "swadeshi" articles—has captured our homes and has penetrated the life of the community. It is a social disgrace not to be a "swadeshite," and none dare publicly profess any other cult. That really is the temper of the educated Bengali, and the scriptural text says that a little leaven leaveneth the mass. The mass have, indeed, been leavened. On the "swadeshi" platform the classes and the masses have stood side by side and have fraternized with each other for the last seven years."

1598. The Amrita Bazar Patrika, in commenting on the recent Nasik sedition case, remarks:—"So, the sedition-phobia is entering on a new phase,—from open sedition

it is now turning itself against sedition in private conversations, and, by a process of natural evolution, it will not even spare sedition in dreams. We had sincerely hoped that, with the advent of Lord Hardinge and especially after the tidal wave of loyal enthusiasm evoked by the Royal visit, a more sensible and statesmanlike policy had dawned on the land and the executive authorities had been thoroughly exorcised of the sedition-phobia devil. But this case has cruelly disillusioned us. However, we can yet hope that it is only the last surviving remnant of a bygone policy and that there will be no more repetitions. This is a fit subject to be interpellated on by some of our Councillors here as well as the pro-Indian Members of Parliament."

Coolie recruiting for tea accounts furnished by our correspondent read more accounts furnished by our correspondent read more

stantially true, they point a pathetic finger of reproach to the existing system under which so much fraud, so much inhumanity, and so much trifling with the liberties of His Majesty's subjects, run rampant. We wonder that no effective steps have yet been taken to put a stop to such atrocities. We doubt not that the cumulative force of such scandalous and atrocious cases will at last shock the Government out of their inertia. Our correspondent, who has made this subject his special study, rightly points to the necessity of legislative interference by Government. We think, in the event of a modification of the legislation as urged by our correspondent, some provision compelling the owners or managers of tea gardens to engage no minor, or woman, or illiterate person as a coolie unless he or she has at first been presented to a Magistrate and declared the voluntary nature of his or her engagement, should be incorporated therein. Nothing short of such salutary and drastic provisions will, we are afraid, touch even the fringe of the evil we are complaining of."

1600. The Bengalce asks if the movement of the Government in the matter of the separation of executive and judicial functions. matter of the separation of executive and judicial functions is a backward movement; that the

Government, in other words, wants to go back upon the assurances it has given? Such an attitude on the part of the authorities in regard to such a question would be strongly condemned by public opinion, and would be fundamentally in conflict with the policy upon which the Government have embarked. The community will not accept any such decision and will go on protesting against it with all the emphasis at their command, so long as the attitude of the powers that be is not changed and the reform itself is not carried out. In the present case the reform, whenever it may come—and it must come sooner or later, sooner rather than later—will have been preceded by a quarter of a century or more of popular agitation, and it will never be possible to say that the agitation has had nothing to do with the eventual introduction of the reform.

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BRHGALES, 14th Sept. 1912. Territorial redistribution.

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pronouncement on the question of the redistribution of territories, such as may claim finality and may, at the same time, be satisfactory to all the several parties concerned. The longer the question is kept pending, the greater must be the difficulties in the way of its solution. Already the state of uncertainty has produced some unfortunate results. Rumours have been circulated which are obviously void of foundation, but which have nevertheless added to the unpleasantness of the situation.

1602. In an article under the heading "No end in sight" the Comrade

COMBADE, 14th Sept. 1912.

remarks :- "Truly the ways of the gods are inscrutable—we mean the gods of officialdom. Changes, reconstitutions, annulments, the unsettling of settled facts and reconsideration of 'final decisions' seem to be the order of the day. The Bengals have been 'reconstituted' and a province of Bihar constituted by huddling together a bizarre trio of outlying territories. Stupendous waste has been caused by the consequent disuse of costly Government buildings at Calcutta and Dacca. Public opinion here and in England had been convulsed by the startling nature of the Delhi announcement. But the last word does not yet seem to have been said in the way of changes and reconstitutions. Very recently-just as the new Bengal and Bihar are settling down to the present 'final' condition of things-events have come to pass which seem to show that after all the Government does not seem to be satisfied with the arrangements announced so dramatically at Delhi. . . The Government owes it to the public, already overwhelmed with the rapidity and multipicity of the recent 'changes,' to set its mind at rest once and for all as to what they propose to do. Recent events have amply demonstrated the dangers of hatching up secret projects of a farreaching scope and springing them upon the poor unsuspecting public. The lesson should not even now be lost upon the Government of the shifting of the Delhi Enclave from the site where His Imperial Majesty had himself laid the foundation-stone. The public has certainly a right to be taken into the Government's confidence about proposals of drastic nature which will, after all, affect it more profoundly than either the India Office or the Simla Secretariat. We hope it will not ere long be the unpleasant duty of His Imperial Majesty to undertake another journey to India just to announce a wholesale upsetting of the arrangements which he was pleased to announce at Delhi, and which cannot obviously be 'unsettled' without the august sanction of another Imperial Durbar."

AMBITA BAS R PATRIKA, 18th Sept. 1912,

1603. Commenting on Sir William Lee-Warner's speech regarding Indian States, the Amrita Basar Patrika observes Sir William Lee-Warner. that Sir William is now seeking to disburden his mind of his love for India by indulging in sweeping and wholesale calumniation of the Native Indian States. His speech, it will be observed, traverses the entire gamut of vilifications,—ascribing a weak judiciary, a Prime Minister merely catering to the financial wants of his Chief, sham councils, sham banks, sham schools, et hoc genus, omne. He has virtually unlocked before the eyes of an amazed public the gates of a pandemonium in which all sorts of administrative vices run riot. It has only lately been seen that when the Indian Press comments on the conduct of the executive on the strength of the judicially arrived at finding by the highest tribunal in the land, the whole Dreadnought force of the Imperial Government comes down from its Olympus to hurlits thunderbolt of a mile-long Despatch on the devoted head of the former. But now, when the whole federation of the Rulers and Chiefs of the Empire has been so unjustly traduced, the Imperial Lion won't even "roar as gently as a sucking dove"! It should also be noted that under the new Press Act, any paper in India, European or Indian, might have been hauled up for such vilification of Indian States, but Sir W. Lee-Warner has the privilege of abusing them to his heart's content with impunity!

J. S. WILSON,

Special Assistant.

Office of the Bengal Intelligence Branch, 9, Elysium Row,

The 21st September 1912.

B.S. From-26-9-1912-263X-181-C. W.